

Superconformal Nets and Noncommutative Geometry

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Abstract

This paper provides a further step in our program of studying superconformal nets over S^1 from the point of view of noncommutative geometry. For any such net \mathcal{A} and any family Δ of localized endomorphisms of the even part \mathcal{A}^γ of \mathcal{A} , we define the locally convex differentiable algebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ with respect to a natural Dirac operator coming from supersymmetry. Having determined its structure and properties, we study the family of spectral triples and JLO entire cyclic cocycles associated to elements in Δ and show that they are nontrivial and that the cohomology classes of the cocycles corresponding to inequivalent endomorphisms can be separated through their even or odd index pairing with K-theory in various cases. We illustrate some of those cases in detail with superconformal nets associated to well-known CFT models, namely super-current algebra nets and super-Virasoro nets. All in all, the result allows us to encode parts of the representation theory of the net in terms of noncommutative geometry.

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1 Introduction

In this article we would like to explore certain aspects of conformal quantum field theory that emerge by looking at a superconformal net from the point of view of noncommutative geometry. By such a connection between two important areas of mathematics, we hope to gain new insight into conformal field theory. In order to make this article self-contained, we provide almost all the necessary basics in (super-)conformal field theory and noncommutative geometry.

By conformal field theory [DMS96] we actually mean here chiral conformal quantum field theory on the unit circle S^1 (i.e. generated by fields depending on one light-ray coordinate only) and we work within the operator algebraic approach to quantum field theory [Haa96] in its chiral conformal field theory version, see e.g. [BGL93, BMT88, FJ96, FG93, GL96, KL04, Lon89, Lon90, Was98, Xu07] for some representative works in this and related settings.

In the local case, the basic object is a local conformal net: a net of von Neumann algebras, indexed by the proper open intervals of S^1 , satisfying a set of natural axioms. Such a net contains always a Virasoro net (the net associated to the unitary vacuum representation of the Virasoro Lie algebra with given central charge) as a minimal conformal subnet. Then we call a net superconformal if it satisfies a certain graded-local version of those axioms and contains a super-Virasoro net introduced in Example 2.10 (a net associated to the $(N = 1)$ super-Virasoro algebra, a graded extension of the Virasoro algebra).

By noncommutative geometry we mean here the operator algebraic extension of differential geometry according to Connes [Con85, Con94]. The basic objects are spectral triples (A, \mathcal{H}_π, D) , whose three components generalize the algebra of smooth functions on a manifold, the left representation on its spinor bundle, and the Dirac operator on that bundle. The crucial point is that spectral triples give rise to certain Chern characters in cyclic cohomology, dual generalizations of de Rham homology, which then in turn pair with K -theory: thus one can compute numbers characterizing geometric structures.

Concerning our motivations, we mention that crucial structural objects for a given net are its sectors, the unitary equivalence classes of its irreducible representations (cf. [DHR71]). One can envisage that the sectors are to be the basic ingredients for an index theorem in the quantum, infinite dimensional case (see [Lon01]). Moreover, by considering Weyl's asymptotic expansion of the Laplace operator on a compact manifold, it has been shown in [KL05] that the conformal Hamiltonian of a modular conformal net in a given sector has a similar meaning as the Laplace operator on an infinite-dimensional manifold. Since in the commutative setting the Dirac operator is an odd square-root of the Laplacian,

it suggests itself to look at graded conformal nets whose conformal Hamiltonian in certain representations has an odd square-root. This led to consider superconformal nets and in particular Ramond representations of such nets [CKL08].

In this light, we would like to study spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}, (\pi, \mathcal{H}_\pi), Q)$ in superconformal quantum field theory. In [CHKL10], together with Y. Kawahigashi, we dealt with (nets of) graded spectral triples associated to the unitary representations with positive energy of the Ramond super-Virasoro algebra. In the present article we define a different but related version of spectral triples, which shall be one of the objectives of Section 4. Once a $(\theta$ -summable) spectral triple $(\mathfrak{A}, (\pi, \mathcal{H}_\pi), Q)$ for a given superconformal field theory is fixed, we obtain an entire cyclic cocycle, called JLO cocycle. Changing now the representation π of our conformal net changes the spectral triple. But does the cohomology class of the cocycle also change? If we have no abstract reasoning available to answer this question, we could try to find suitable K-classes which separate the cocycles corresponding to the several representations: since they are dual objects, there is a natural integer-valued index pairing, and so we should be able to do explicit computations. If we succeed, the answer to the above question will be positive. Otherwise, we do not know whether the cocycles corresponding to the several representations are cohomologous or not. Summing up, we have in mind the following association:

CFT	NCG	Number
superconformal net (and its representations)	$\mapsto \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{entire cyclic cocycles} \\ \text{K-classes} \end{array} \right\rangle$	$\mapsto \mathbb{Z}$ -valued pairing

If this procedure gives a non-trivial result, then we can express information about the original superconformal net in terms of noncommutative geometry. Moreover, in later steps we may study the whole extent of this relationship and a possible inversion of the association.

We would like to mention that the present approach will be somehow differential-geometric involving some differentiability and admissibility conditions on the representations of our net. A general and purely topological approach, dispensing with supersymmetry, has been recently achieved in [CCHW12, CCH13] for completely rational local conformal nets. We expect a deeper relation to the present work in the case where the completely rational net is the even part of a superconformal net.

Let us now briefly explain how we are going to put our plan into practice in Sections 4 and 5. Sections 2 and 3 contains the necessary preliminaries on superconformal nets and noncommutative geometry. Since they are to a large extent collections of known facts, included in order to keep this article reasonably self-contained, we provide proofs only for the new results there, while referring to literature otherwise.

Given a superconformal net \mathcal{A} , we shall fix an irreducible Ramond representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) . It will be either graded or ungraded. In such a representation, there exists automatically a square-root of the conformal Hamiltonian $L_0^{\pi_R}$ up to an additive constant, namely $Q = G_0^{\pi_R}$ coming from the super-Virasoro algebra, and it is odd in case the representation is graded. This gives rise to a derivation δ on $B(\mathcal{H}_R)$, and usually satisfies the condition for θ -summability: e^{-tQ^2} is trace-class on \mathcal{H}_R , for all $t > 0$. Then the JLO formula defines an entire cyclic cocycle over the even subalgebra, which gives rise to a pairing in K-theory. Actually, we have a family of cocycles since we may perform this construction for every local algebra $\mathcal{A}(I)$, $I \in \mathcal{I}$, as well as for nice global algebras like the universal C*- or von Neumann algebra. While we kept this generality in [CHKL10], we shall recognize below that the local algebras are not sufficient for our task and we have to choose a global one in Definition 4.8.

As is known, locally normal localized representations of the even subnet \mathcal{A}^γ correspond to localized transportable (DHR) endomorphisms of the universal C^* -algebra $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ or its enveloping von Neumann algebra $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$.

Given a family of localized covariant endomorphisms Δ we consider the largest subalgebra $\mathfrak{A}_\Delta \subset W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma) \cap \text{dom}(\delta)$ such that $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)$ is a spectral triple for all $\rho \in \Delta$, cf. Definition 4.8. There is a natural locally convex topology on \mathfrak{A}_Δ which guarantees that the JLO cocycle τ_ρ associated to the θ -summable spectral triple $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)$ is entire for all $\rho \in \Delta$. This way we will end up with a family of entire cyclic cocycles $(\tau_\rho)_{\rho \in \Delta}$ corresponding to the family of localized endomorphisms Δ : geometric quantities associated to quantum field theoretical ones in a non-trivial way. Imposing further optional conditions on the set Δ like differentiable transportability as in Definition 4.1 results in a very rich structure and several stability properties of \mathfrak{A}_Δ , the spectral triples and the cocycles.

Now the above JLO cocycles τ_ρ might be all cohomologous. That this is actually not the case, for suitably chosen Δ , can be proved by pairing the family of cocycles with a suitable family of $K_*(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$ -classes, represented by idempotent or invertible elements in the case of even or odd spectral triples, respectively. The right representatives of these classes (or at least one possible solution) will be constructed in Section 5. They are related to certain finite-dimensional subprojections of the positive eigenspace $\mathcal{H}_{R,+}$ of the grading unitary or to certain shift unitaries on the eigenspaces of Q , respectively. With these two families at hand – the cocycles and K-classes corresponding to the representations – we then obtain a well-defined index pairing between them, separating the (JLO cocycles corresponding to the) equivalence classes of representations in Δ as described in Theorem 5.3 and 5.6.

After these general investigations and constructions, we shall apply them in Section 6 to important models of superconformal nets: super-current algebra nets and the super-Virasoro net. Our goal will be to show that our assumptions and conditions make sense, to understand the geometric, algebraic, and physical meaning of the involved objects better, and to see how far we can go with our correspondence between conformal nets and noncommutative geometry. This way, our work becomes self-contained and complete, but with many potential interactions with related issues.

One of those issues is the study of higher degree of supersymmetry, i.e., super-Virasoro algebras involving further odd fields apart from G . This can be done up to arbitrary degree, but the first and already very interesting case with new emerging structures is the $N = 2$ super-Virasoro algebra (in contrast to the usual $N = 1$ super-Virasoro algebra investigated in the present paper and in [CHKL10, CKL08]). The corresponding nets, their representations and extensions were studied by us in [CHKLX]. The noncommutative differential-geometric aspects and the resulting index pairing there are similar to the present ones, but with some important differences. Other interesting future directions could be related to the results in [BCL10, CNR11].

This work is based in part on RH's PhD thesis at Università di Roma "Tor Vergata" [Hil10].

2 Superconformal nets

We provide here a brief summary on (graded-)local conformal nets, see also [CKL08] and the references here below.

Let $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$ be the unit circle and let $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ be the infinite-dimensional (real) Lie group of orientation preserving smooth diffeomorphisms of S^1 and denote by $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(n)}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, the corresponding n -cover. In particular $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ is the

universal covering group of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$. The group $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ of Möbius transformation of S^1 is a three-dimensional subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$. We denote by $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(n)} \subset \text{Diff}(S^1)^{(n)}$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, the corresponding n -cover so that $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ is the universal covering group of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. We denote by $\dot{g} \in \text{Diff}(S^1)$ the image of $g \in \text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ under the covering map. Since the latter restricts to the covering map of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ onto $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ we have $\dot{g} \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ for all $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$.

Now let \mathcal{I} denote the set of nonempty and non-dense open intervals of S^1 . For any $I \in \mathcal{I}$, I' denotes the interior of $S^1 \setminus I$. We write $C^\infty(S^1) := C^\infty(S^1, \mathbb{R})$ for the smooth real-valued functions on S^1 and, given $I \in \mathcal{I}$, $C^\infty(S^1)_I$ for the subspace of those with support in I . The subgroup $\text{Diff}(S^1)_I \subset \text{Diff}(S^1)$ of diffeomorphisms localized in I is defined as the stabilizer of I' in $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ namely the subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ whose elements are the diffeomorphisms acting trivially on I' . Then, for any $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, $\text{Diff}(S^1)_I^{(n)}$ denotes the connected component of the identity of the pre-image of $\text{Diff}(S^1)_I$ in $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(n)}$ under the covering map. Then we write $\mathcal{I}^{(n)}$ for the set of intervals in $S^{1(n)}$ which map to an element in \mathcal{I} under the covering map. Moreover, we often identify \mathbb{R} with $S^1 \setminus \{-1\}$ by means of the Cayley transform, and we write $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ (or $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}$) for the set of bounded open intervals (and open half-lines, respectively) in \mathbb{R} . After the above identification of \mathbb{R} with $S^1 \setminus \{-1\}$ we have the inclusions $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathcal{I}$.

Definition 2.1. A *graded-local conformal net* \mathcal{A} on S^1 is a map $I \mapsto \mathcal{A}(I)$ from the set of intervals \mathcal{I} to the set of von Neumann algebras acting on a common infinite-dimensional separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} which satisfy the following properties:

- (A) *Isotony.* $\mathcal{A}(I_1) \subset \mathcal{A}(I_2)$ if $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $I_1 \subset I_2$.
- (B) *Möbius covariance.* There is a strongly continuous unitary representation U of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ such that

$$U(g)\mathcal{A}(I)U(g)^* = \mathcal{A}(\dot{g}I), \quad g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}, I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

- (C) *Positive energy.* The conformal Hamiltonian L_0 (i.e., the self-adjoint generator of the restriction of U to the lift to $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ of the one-parameter anti-clockwise rotation subgroup of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$) is positive.
- (D) *Existence and uniqueness of the vacuum.* There exists a U -invariant vector $\Omega \in \mathcal{H}$ which is unique up to a phase and cyclic for $\bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{A}(I)$.
- (E) *Graded locality.* There exists a self-adjoint unitary Γ (the grading unitary) on \mathcal{H} satisfying $\Gamma\mathcal{A}(I)\Gamma = \mathcal{A}(I)$ for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\Gamma\Omega = \Omega$ and such that

$$\mathcal{A}(I') \subset Z\mathcal{A}(I)'Z^*, \quad I \in \mathcal{I},$$

where

$$Z := \frac{1 - i\Gamma}{1 + i\Gamma}.$$

- (F) *Diffeomorphism covariance.* There is a strongly continuous projective unitary representation of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$, denoted again by U , extending the unitary representation of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ and such that

$$U(g)\mathcal{A}(I)U(g)^* = \mathcal{A}(\dot{g}I), \quad g \in \text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}, I \in \mathcal{I},$$

and

$$U(g)xU(g)^* = x, \quad x \in \mathcal{A}(I'), g \in \text{Diff}(S^1)_I^{(\infty)}, I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

A *local conformal net* is a graded-local conformal net with trivial grading $\Gamma = \mathbf{1}$. The *even subnet* of a graded-local conformal net \mathcal{A} is defined as the fixed point subnet \mathcal{A}^γ , with grading gauge automorphism $\gamma = \text{Ad } \Gamma$. It can be shown that the projective representation U of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^\infty$ commutes with Γ , cf. [CKL08, Lem.10]. Accordingly the restriction of \mathcal{A}^γ to the even subspace \mathcal{H}^Γ of \mathcal{H} is a local conformal net with respect to the restriction to this subspace of the projective representation U of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^\infty$. This local conformal net will again be denoted by \mathcal{A}^γ while the corresponding representations of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ together with its extension to $\text{Diff}(S^1)^\infty$ will be denoted by U^γ .

Note that graded-local conformal nets on S^1 are called Fermi conformal nets in [CKL08]. A map $I \mapsto \mathcal{A}(I)$ satisfying all the properties in the above definition with the possible exception of (F) (diffeomorphism covariance) is called a *graded-local Möbius covariant net on S^1* (or Möbius covariant Fermi net on S^1). Some results of this paper could be formulated in terms of Möbius covariant nets but for simplicity of the exposition we will always consider diffeomorphism covariant nets. Actually we will restrict ourselves mainly to the class of graded-local nets admitting a supersymmetric extension of the diffeomorphism symmetry namely the class of superconformal nets on S^1 , defined below. When we want to permit both situations, we shall denote by G either of the two groups $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ or $\text{Diff}(S^1)$.

Some of the consequences [CKL08, CW05, FG93, FJ96, GL96] of the preceding definition are:

- (1) *Reeh-Schlieder Property.* Ω is cyclic and separating for every $\mathcal{A}(I)$, $I \in \mathcal{I}$.
- (2) *Bisognano-Wichmann Property.* Let $I \in \mathcal{I}$ and let Δ_I , J_I be the modular operator and the modular conjugation of $(\mathcal{A}(I), \Omega)$. Then we have

$$U(\delta_I(-2\pi t)) = \Delta_I^{it}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Moreover the unitary representation $U : \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} \mapsto B(\mathcal{H})$ extends to an (anti)-unitary representation of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2$ determined by

$$U(r_I) = ZJ_I$$

and acting covariantly on \mathcal{A} . Here $(\delta_I(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is (the lift to $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ of) the one-parameter subgroup of dilations with respect to I and r_I the point reflection of the interval I onto the complement I' . r_I is identified with $1 \in \mathbb{Z}/2$ and the corresponding automorphism $g \mapsto r_I g r_I$ of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ is determined by the requirement that the image of $r_I g r_I$ in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ under the covering map is equal to $r_I \dot{g} r_I$ for all $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$, cf. [GL92, GL96].

- (3) *Graded Haag Duality.* $\mathcal{A}(I') = Z\mathcal{A}(I)'Z^*$, for $I \in \mathcal{I}$.
- (4) *Outer regularity.*

$$\mathcal{A}(I_0) = \bigcap_{I \in \mathcal{I}, I \supset \bar{I}_0} \mathcal{A}(I), \quad I_0 \in \mathcal{I}.$$

- (5) *Additivity.* If $I = \bigcup_\alpha I_\alpha$ with $I, I_\alpha \in \mathcal{I}$ a certain family, then $\mathcal{A}(I) = \bigvee_\alpha \mathcal{A}(I_\alpha)$.
- (6) *Factoriality.* $\mathcal{A}(I)$ is a type III_1 -factor, for $I \in \mathcal{I}$.
- (7) *Irreducibility.* $\bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{A}(I) = B(\mathcal{H})$.

- (8) *Vacuum Spin-Statistics theorem.* $e^{i2\pi L_0} = \Gamma$, in particular $e^{i2\pi L_0} = 1$ for local nets, where L_0 is the infinitesimal generator from above corresponding to rotations. Hence the representation U of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ factors through a representation of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(2)}$ ($\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ in the local case) and consequently its extension $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ factors through a projective representation of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(2)}$ ($\text{Diff}(S^1)$ in the local case).
- (9) *Uniqueness of Covariance.* For fixed Ω , the strongly continuous projective representation U of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ making the net covariant is unique.

Definition 2.2. The graded-local conformal net \mathcal{A} satisfies the *split property* if, given $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\bar{I}_1 \subset I_2$, there is a type I factor F such that

$$\mathcal{A}(I_1) \subset F \subset \mathcal{A}(I_2).$$

Definition 2.3. A *representation* of \mathcal{A} is a family $\pi = (\pi_I)_{I \in \mathcal{I}}$ of $*$ -representations

$$\pi_I : \mathcal{A}(I) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}_\pi), \quad I \in \mathcal{I},$$

on a common Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_π such that $\pi_{I_2}|_{\mathcal{A}(I_1)} = \pi_{I_1}$ whenever $I_1 \subset I_2$.

- π is called *locally normal* if every π_I is normal.
- π is called *G-covariant* if there exists a projective unitary representation $U_\pi : G^\infty \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}_\pi)$ satisfying

$$U_\pi(g)\pi_I(x)U_\pi(g)^* = \pi_{gI}(U(g)xU(g)^*), \quad g \in G^\infty, x \in \mathcal{A}(I), I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Here $G = \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ or $G = \text{Diff}(S^1)$.

- π has *positive energy* if it is G -covariant and the infinitesimal generator of the lift of the rotation subgroup in $U_\pi(G^{(\infty)})$ is positive.
- We say that the operator $T \in B(\mathcal{H}_{\pi_1}, \mathcal{H}_{\pi_2})$ intertwines two representations π_1, π_2 , if for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, it intertwines $\pi_{1,I}$ and $\pi_{2,I}$. Two representations π_1, π_2 are *unitarily equivalent* if they admit an unitary intertwiner. The unitary equivalence class of a representation π is denoted by $[\pi]$. π is said to be *irreducible* if its self-intertwiners coincide with the scalar multiples of the identity operator. The direct sum $\pi_1 \oplus \pi_2$ is defined by $(\pi_1 \oplus \pi_2)_I := \pi_{1,I} \oplus \pi_{2,I}$, $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Accordingly a representation π of the net \mathcal{A} is *irreducible* if and only if it is not unitarily equivalent to a direct sum of non-simultaneously zero representations. The unitary equivalence classes of irreducible locally normal representations are called the *sectors* of \mathcal{A} .
- π is called *localized* in a certain interval $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ if $\mathcal{H}_\pi = \mathcal{H}$ and, for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$ $I \subset I'_0$, $\pi_I = \iota_I$. π is said to be *localizable* in $I \in \mathcal{I}$ if it is unitarily equivalent to a representation which is localized in I .

The identity representation π_0 of \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{H} is called the *vacuum representation*, and it is automatically locally normal, G -covariant, and localized in any given interval. Moreover, if Γ is non trivial we will denote the vacuum representation of \mathcal{A}^γ on $\mathcal{H}^\Gamma \subset \mathcal{H}$ by π_0^γ .

In the above definition, note that when $G = \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, the projective representation U_π comes from a unique unitary representation, which we will denote by the same symbol. Hence, the generators of one-parameter subgroups of U_π are uniquely determined, in particular, this is the case for the generator L_0^π of rotations (conformal Hamiltonian). When $G = \text{Diff}(S^1)$, these generators are actually obtained by the unitary representation (also denoted by U_π) corresponding to the restriction of U_π to $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$.

The space \mathcal{H}_π is separable if π is locally normal and cyclic, and π is localizable in every $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ and hence locally normal if \mathcal{H}_π is separable, see e.g. [KLM01, App.B]. If π is locally normal, then it is automatically $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -covariant [CKL08, DFK04] and of positive energy [Wei06]. Moreover, the representation U_π can be uniquely chosen to be inner, i.e., such that $U_\pi(g) \in \bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \pi_I(\mathcal{A}(I))$, for all $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ (cf. also [Koe02]). In the following, unless stated otherwise, U_π will always denote this unique inner representation.

In our index paring below the even subnet (which is a local conformal net) will play a central role, so let us collect here a few general facts about local conformal nets. Let us denote by \mathcal{B} a generic local conformal net with vacuum representation π_0 . In this case, if π is a representation of \mathcal{B} localized in I_0 , then by Haag duality we have $\pi_I(\mathcal{B}(I)) \subset \mathcal{B}(I)$, for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$ containing I_0 , i.e. π_I is an endomorphism of $\mathcal{B}(I)$, and we say that π is a *localized endomorphism* or *DHR endomorphism* (localized in I_0) of the net \mathcal{B} . If $\pi_{I_0}(\mathcal{B}(I_0)) = \mathcal{B}(I_0)$ then $\pi_I(\mathcal{B}(I)) = \mathcal{B}(I)$ for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$ containing I_0 and we say that π is a *localized automorphism* of the net \mathcal{B} . For an analogous statement in the graded-local case we refer to [CKL08, Prop.14].

If π is a representation of \mathcal{B} and $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ are disjoint intervals with $I_1 \neq I_2'$ then it follows from locality that $\pi_{I_1}(\mathcal{B}(I_1)) \subset \pi_{I_2}(\mathcal{B}(I_2))'$. Hence, if π is locally normal, we have an inclusion of type III factors $\pi_I(\mathcal{B}(I)) \subset \pi_{I'}(\mathcal{B}(I'))'$ for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$ as a consequence of additivity. Moreover, it follows from the covariance of π that the minimal index $[\pi_{I'}(\mathcal{B}(I'))' : \pi_I(\mathcal{B}(I))]$ is independent of I . Its square root is called the *statistical dimension* of the locally normal representation π , is denoted by $d(\pi)$ and depends only on the unitary equivalence class $[\pi]$ of π . If π_1, π_2 are locally normal then $d(\pi_1 \oplus \pi_2) = d(\pi_1) + d(\pi_2)$. If the representation π is localized in $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ then, if $I \in \mathcal{I}$ contains I_0 we have $d(\pi) = [\mathcal{A}(I) : \pi_I(\mathcal{A}(I))]^{\frac{1}{2}}$, i.e. $d(\pi)^2$ is the index of the unital endomorphism $\pi_I \in \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{A}(I))$. Accordingly, recalling that normal endomorphisms of von Neumann factors are always injective, the localized endomorphism π of the net \mathcal{B} is a localized automorphism if and only if $d(\pi) = 1$. In general we have $d(\pi) \geq 1$.

We start with an important global algebra associated to it, introduced in [Fre90, Sec.2] and [FRS92, (5.1.7)]:

Definition 2.4. The *universal C^* -algebra* $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ is the C^* -algebra such that

- for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, there are unital embeddings $\iota_I : \mathcal{B}(I) \rightarrow C^*(\mathcal{B})$, such that $\iota_{I_1|_{\mathcal{B}(I_2)}} = \iota_{I_2}$ whenever $I_1 \subset I_2$, and $\iota_I(\mathcal{B}(I))$ generate $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ as a C^* -algebra;
- for every representation π of \mathcal{B} on some Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_π , there is a unique $*$ -representation $\hat{\pi} : C^*(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}_\pi)$ such that

$$\pi_I = \hat{\pi} \circ \iota_I, \quad I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

The universal C^* -algebra can be shown to be unique up to isomorphism. Let $(\hat{\pi}_u, \mathcal{H}_u)$ be its *universal representation*: the direct sum of all GNS representations $\hat{\pi}$ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$. Since it is faithful, $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ can be identified with $\hat{\pi}_u(C^*(\mathcal{B}))$. We call the weak closure $W^*(\mathcal{B}) = \hat{\pi}_u(C^*(\mathcal{B}))''$ the *universal von Neumann algebra* of \mathcal{B} , in other words, the enveloping von Neumann algebra of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ [Dix82, Ch.12]. Accordingly, every representation π of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ extends to a unique normal representation of $W^*(\mathcal{B})$ and similarly, every endomorphisms ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ extends to a unique normal endomorphism of $W^*(\mathcal{B})$. Throughout this paper, when no confusion arises we will again denote by π and ρ these normal extensions.

Remark 2.5. (1) If $\hat{\pi}$ is the representation of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ corresponding to the representation π of \mathcal{B} according to the above universal property, we shall freely say that $\hat{\pi}$ is locally normal, localized in some $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$, the vacuum representation, or covariant, respectively, if π is such. The statistical dimension $d(\hat{\pi})$ of $\hat{\pi}$ is defined by $d(\hat{\pi}) = d(\pi)$.

Moreover, we shall drop the $\hat{\cdot}$ sign when no confusion arises. Note that the terms intertwiner, unitary equivalence, irreducibility and direct sum for representations of the net \mathcal{B} agree with the standard terminology for the corresponding representations of the C^* -algebra $C^*(\mathcal{B})$.

- (2) $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ inherits the local structure from the net \mathcal{B} . Thus, when no confusion arises, we may identify $\mathcal{B}(I)$ with its image $\iota_I(\mathcal{B}(I))$ in $C^*(\mathcal{B})$.
- (3) We say that an endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ is *localized in I_0* if it is the identity endomorphism in restriction to the subalgebra $\iota_I(\mathcal{B}(I))$ whenever $\bar{I} \subset I'_0$. It is well known (see Proposition 2.6 below) that there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between localized covariant endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ and the localized locally normal representations of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$, which in turn correspond to the localized representations of \mathcal{B} by definition.

We then write

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^0 &:= \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \Delta_I^0, \\ \Delta_I^0 &:= \{\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})\text{-covariant endomorphisms of } C^*(\mathcal{B}) \text{ localized in } I\}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

- (4) As a consequence of the universal property of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ there is a unique representation α of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ by automorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ implementing the covariance of \mathcal{B} i.e. such that $\alpha_g(\iota_I(x)) = \iota_{gI}(U(g)xU(g)^*)$. It follows from [DFK04], α_g is an inner automorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ for all $g \in \text{Diff}(S^1)$, and we shall use the same notation for its lift to $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$.

Let \mathcal{U} be an open neighborhood of the identity in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. A map z from \mathcal{U} into the set of unitary operators of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ is said to be a local (unitary) α -cocycle if $z(gh) = z(g)\alpha_g(z(h))$ whenever $g, h, gh \in \mathcal{U}$. If $\mathcal{U} = \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ then z is said to be an α -cocycle. From the fact that $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ is simply connected it follows that every local α -cocycle defined on a connected open neighborhood of the identity in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ has a unique extension to an α -cocycle, cf. [GL92, Sec.8].

Now let π be a locally normal representation of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ localized in an interval $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$. Fix an interval $I \in \mathcal{I}$ containing the closure of I_0 and define the open neighborhood of the identity $\mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$ to be the connected component of the identity of the open set

$$\{g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} : g\bar{I}_0 \subset I\}.$$

Then, $U_\pi(g)U(g)^* \in \mathcal{B}(I)' = \mathcal{B}(I)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$ and the map $z_\pi^I : \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I} \rightarrow C^*(\mathcal{B})$ defined by

$$z_\pi^I(g) := \iota_I(U_\pi(g)U(g)^*), \quad g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I},\tag{2.2}$$

is a local unitary α -cocycle and therefore extends to a unique α -cocycle which can be easily seen to be independent on the choice of I and which will be denoted by z_π , cf. [GL92, Sec.8]. Note that if I is any interval in \mathcal{I} containing the closure of I_0 then we have $z_\pi(g) = \iota_I(U_\pi(g)U(g)^*)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$. As a consequence $\pi_0(z_\pi(g)) = U_\pi(g)U(g)^*$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$ and hence, since $\mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$ is a neighborhood of the identity, $\pi_0(z_\pi(g)) = U_\pi(g)U(g)^*$ for all $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$.

Proposition 2.6. *There is a natural one-to-one correspondence between $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -covariant representations π of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ localized in a given interval $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -covariant*

endomorphisms ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ localized in I_0 : given the representation π , ρ is the unique endomorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ localized in I_0 satisfying $\pi = \pi_0 \circ \rho$ and the covariance condition

$$\text{Ad}(z_\pi(g)^*) \circ \rho = \alpha_g \circ \rho \circ \alpha_g^{-1}, \quad g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}.$$

If ρ_1 and ρ_2 are localized covariant endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ then $\pi_0 \circ \rho_1$ is equivalent to $\pi_0 \circ \rho_2$ iff $\rho_1 = \text{Ad}(u) \circ \rho_2$ for some unitary $u \in C^*(\mathcal{B})$. A localized covariant endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ is C^* -algebra automorphism if and only if its statistical dimension $d(\rho) := d(\pi_0 \circ \rho)$ is equal to one.

Proof. The proof is mainly given in [GL92, Sec.8(p.541)], see also [FRS92, Sec.5.1]. ρ is uniquely determined by the condition $\rho|_{\mathcal{B}(I)} := \text{Ad } z_\pi(g)$, $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$, $\bar{I} \subset \dot{g}I'_0$ and the universal property of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$. Recall that, because of (2.2), $z_\pi(g)$ is uniquely determined by π through the unique inner representation U_π of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ making π covariant. We give here a proof for the last statement. If the covariant endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ localized in the interval I_0 is in fact an automorphism, then it is straightforward to see that ρ^{-1} is again a covariant endomorphism localized in I_0 . Therefore, $1 = d(\iota) = d(\rho\rho^{-1}) = d(\rho)d(\rho^{-1})$ so that $d(\rho) = 1$. Assume now that $d(\rho) = 1$. Then, it follows from [GL96, Cor.2.10] that $\pi_0 \circ \rho$ is irreducible. By [GL96, Th.2.11] there exists a covariant endomorphism $\bar{\rho}$ localized in I_0 (the conjugate endomorphism) such that $\pi_0 \circ \bar{\rho}$ is irreducible, $\pi_0 \circ \bar{\rho} \rho \simeq \pi_0 \circ \rho \bar{\rho}$ contains π_0 as a subrepresentation and $d(\bar{\rho}) = d(\rho) = 1$. Since $d(\bar{\rho}\rho) = d(\bar{\rho})d(\rho) = 1$, also $\pi_0 \circ \bar{\rho}\rho$ is irreducible and hence unitarily equivalent to π_0 . Therefore $\bar{\rho}\rho$ is an inner automorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$. Similarly $\rho\bar{\rho}$ is an inner automorphism. Hence ρ is an automorphism. \square

We shall say that two localized endomorphisms ρ_1, ρ_2 of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ are equivalent if $[\pi_0 \circ \rho_1] = [\pi_0 \circ \rho_2]$ and write $[\rho]$ for the equivalence class of the localized covariant endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{B})$.

We shall need the following proposition, cf. [Lon97, Lon01].

Proposition 2.7. *Given $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$, we define the unitary-valued map*

$$z : (\rho, g) \in \Delta_{I_0}^0 \times \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} \mapsto z_{\pi_0 \circ \rho}(g).$$

Then

$$z(\rho, gh) = z(\rho, g)\alpha_g(z(\rho, h)) \quad \rho \in \Delta_{I_0}^0, \quad g, h \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}. \quad (2.3)$$

Moreover, if $\pi_0 \circ \rho\sigma(C^(\mathcal{B}))' \cap \pi_0 \circ \rho(C^*(\mathcal{B}))''$ is a direct sum of finite dimensional algebras then*

$$z(\rho\sigma, g) = \rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g), \quad \rho, \sigma \in \Delta_{I_0}^0, \quad g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}. \quad (2.4)$$

In particular (2.4) always holds whenever ρ and σ have finite statistical dimension namely the restriction of z to the endomorphisms with finite statistical dimension is a two-variable cocycle.

Proof. The first of the two identities is true by definition. Let us therefore prove the second one. First note that the map $g \rightarrow \rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g)$ is a unitary α -cocycle so that it is enough to show that it coincides with $g \rightarrow z(\rho\sigma, g)$ in a neighborhood of the identity in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. Let us consider the unitary representation \tilde{U} of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ on the vacuum Hilbert space \mathcal{H} of \mathcal{B} defined by $\tilde{U}(g) := \pi_0(\rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g))U(g)$, $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. It satisfies $\tilde{U}(g)\pi_0 \circ \rho\sigma(x)\tilde{U}(g)^* = \pi_0 \circ \rho\sigma(\alpha_g(x))$ for all $x \in C^*(\mathcal{B})$ and all $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. Accordingly, $V(g) := U_{\pi_0 \circ \rho\sigma}(g)\tilde{U}(g)^* \in \pi_0 \circ \rho\sigma(C^*(\mathcal{B}))'$ for all $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. Since

$= U_{\pi_0 \circ \rho \sigma}(g) \in \pi_0 \circ \rho \sigma(\mathcal{B})''$ for all $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$, it follows that the map $g \rightarrow V(g)$ defines a strongly continuous unitary representation V of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ on \mathcal{H} with values in $\pi_0 \circ \rho \sigma(C^*(\mathcal{B}))'$. On the other hand $\tilde{U}(g) = \pi_0(\rho(z(\sigma, g)))U_{\pi_0 \circ \rho}(g) \in \pi_0 \circ \rho(C^*(\mathcal{B}))''$ so that $V(g) \in \pi_0 \circ \rho \sigma(C^*(\mathcal{B}))' \cap \pi_0 \circ \rho(C^*(\mathcal{B}))''$ for all $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. Since by assumption $\pi_0 \circ \rho \sigma(C^*(\mathcal{B}))' \cap \pi_0 \circ \rho(C^*(\mathcal{B}))''$ is a direct sum of finite dimensional algebras then V is a direct sum of finite dimensional unitary representations and hence it must be trivial because $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ has no nontrivial finite dimensional unitary representations. Accordingly $\pi_0(\rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g)) = \pi_0(z(\rho\sigma, g))$ for all $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. Hence, for any $I \in \mathcal{I}$ containing the closure of I_0 , we have $\rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g) = z(\rho\sigma, g)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$, because, if $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}$ then $\rho(z(\sigma, g)), z(\rho, g), z(\rho\sigma, g) \in \iota_I(\mathcal{B}(I))$ and the restriction of π_0 to the latter subalgebra is faithful. Therefore, the two α -cocycles coincide in a neighborhood of the identity and the conclusion follows. \square

Clearly, the localized covariant endomorphism corresponding to the vacuum representation π_0 of \mathcal{B} is the identity automorphism $\mathrm{id} : C^*(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow C^*(\mathcal{B})$. The unitary $z_\pi(g)$ turns out to transport the “charges” related to π from I_0 to $\dot{g}I_0$, wherefore it is also called a *charge transporter* of the representation π between two localization regions I_0 and $\dot{g}I_0$.

In every locally normal irreducible representation π of \mathcal{B} the conformal Hamiltonian L_0^π is selfadjoint with a lowest eigenvalue $\mathrm{lw}(\pi)$, called the *lowest energy* of π , and discrete spectrum equal to $\mathrm{lw}(\pi) + \mathbb{N}_0$ (except for the vacuum representation case where possibly the spectrum is strictly contained in $\mathrm{lw}(\pi) + \mathbb{N}_0$); $e^{i2\pi \mathrm{lw}(\pi)}$ is the *spin* of π .

Let us now return to graded-local nets. The concept of representations is slightly more involved here

Definition 2.8 ([CKL08, Sec.4]). (1) A *G-covariant soliton* of a net \mathcal{A} over S^1 is a family $\pi = (\pi_I)_{I \in \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}}$ of normal representations of \mathcal{A} restricted to $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}$ on a common Hilbert space with a projective unitary representation $U_\pi : G^{(\infty)} \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}_\pi)$ such that, for every $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\mathbf{1}$ -neighborhood $V_I \subset G^{(\infty)}$ with $V_I \cdot I \subset \mathbb{R}$ bounded,

$$U_\pi(g)xU_\pi(g)^* = \pi_{\dot{g}I}(U(g)xU(g)^*), \quad g \in G^{(\infty)}, x \in \mathcal{A}(I),$$

and such that the restriction of π from \mathcal{A} to the even subnet \mathcal{A}^γ over S^1 is a DHR representation.

- (2) A *G-covariant general soliton* is a diffeomorphism-covariant soliton such that the restriction of π from \mathcal{A} to the even subnet \mathcal{A}^γ over S^1 extends to a DHR representation. In case $G = \mathrm{Diff}(S^1)$, we shall simply say *general soliton*.
- (3) A *G-covariant general soliton* π of a graded net (\mathcal{A}, γ) over S^1 is called *graded* if there exists a selfadjoint unitary $\Gamma_\pi \in B(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$\Gamma_\pi \pi_I(x) \Gamma_\pi = \pi_I(\gamma(x)), \quad x \in \mathcal{A}(I), I \in \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

- (4) A *G-covariant graded general soliton* π of a superconformal net \mathcal{A} is called *super-symmetric* if L_0^π admits an odd square-root.

A general soliton π of \mathcal{A} is a (*DHR*) *representation* as defined above if $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}$ can be replaced by \mathcal{I} .

Remark 2.9. It can be shown (using a straight-forward reasoning based on covariance relations) that a family $(\pi_I)_{I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}}$ of normal representations of \mathcal{A} which is covariant with respect to a given projective unitary representation of $G^{(\infty)}$ extends automatically from

$\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$ to $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{\mathbb{R}}$, thus defines a G -covariant soliton. We shall make use of this (simplifying) fact when considering the super-current algebra models and the super-Virasoro net in the final section.

Example 2.10 (Super-Virasoro net). The fundamental example of a graded-local conformal net is the *super-Virasoro net*. It has been introduced in [CKL08, Sec.6] and studied in [CHKL10] with the aim of constructing spectral triples. We sketch here the main ideas.

The *Neveu-Schwarz super-Virasoro algebra* is the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded Lie algebra generated by even L_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$, odd G_r , $r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$, and a central even element \hat{c} , together with the following (anti)commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned} [L_m, L_n] &= (m - n)L_{m+n} + \frac{\hat{c}}{12}(m^3 - m)\delta_{m+n,0}, \\ [L_m, G_r] &= \left(\frac{m}{2} - r\right)G_{m+r}, \\ [G_r, G_s]_+ &= 2L_{r+s} + \frac{\hat{c}}{3}\left(r^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right)\delta_{r+s,0}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

The *Ramond super-Virasoro algebra* is defined analogously but with $r \in \mathbb{Z}$. Both are equipped with an involution: $L_n \mapsto L_{-n}$, $G_r \mapsto G_{-r}$ and $\hat{c} \mapsto \hat{c}$.

In an irreducible unitary lowest weight representation π of these algebras, the central charge \hat{c} is represented by a positive multiple $c\mathbf{1}$ of $\mathbf{1}$; π is completely determined by this number c together with the lowest eigenvalue $h_\pi = \text{lw}(\pi) \in \mathbb{R}_+$ of L_0^π . The vacuum representation of the Neveu-Schwarz algebra is a graded irreducible representation π where the lowest eigenvalue of L_0^π is 0. The vacuum Ramond representation of the Ramond algebra is a (graded or ungraded) irreducible representation with $h_\pi = c/24$. For Ramond representations we automatically have a (odd) square-root of the conformal Hamiltonian up to an additive constant $L_0^\pi - c/24$, namely G_0^π . We shall consider this point in more generality in Proposition 2.14.

Consider now the Neveu-Schwarz algebra in the vacuum representation with certain central charge value c , and drop the symbol π for simplicity. For smooth and localized functions $f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$ with $I \in \mathcal{I}$ (or $I \in \mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$), the Fourier coefficients f_n , $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, (or f_r , $r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$, respectively) are rapidly decreasing and, owing to so-called energy bounds (analytical properties of the operators L_n, G_r on \mathcal{H}), the formal sums

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n L_n, \quad \sum_{r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}} f_r G_r$$

are densely defined closable essentially selfadjoint operators on $C^\infty(L_0)$, which forms an invariant core for them; we denote their selfadjoint closures, the so-called smeared fields, by $L(f)$ and $G(f)$, respectively. Since

$$[L(f), L(g)] = [L(f), G(g)] = [G(f), G(g)]_+ = 0, \quad \text{supp}(f) \cap \text{supp}(g) = \emptyset,$$

one can show that the family of von Neumann algebras

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}(I) := \{e^{iL(f)}, e^{iG(f)} : f \in C_I^\infty(S^1)_I\}'' , \quad I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}},$$

extends (by covariance) to a unique graded-local conformal net $(\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}(I))_{I \in \mathcal{I}}$ over S^1 .

Based on the fact that every local conformal net contains the Virasoro net as a minimal conformal subnet (irreducible if $c < 1$) [KL04, Prop.3.5] and [Car04][Rem. 3.8], one can make the following definition:

Definition 2.11. We call a graded-local conformal net \mathcal{A} with central charge c *superconformal* if it contains $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}$ as a $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -covariant subnet and the projective representation U of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ making \mathcal{A} diffeomorphism covariant satisfies

$$U(\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}(I)) \subset \mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}(I), \quad I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

If \mathcal{A} is superconformal, then it can be shown, using [Car04, Prop.3.7], that the inclusion $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}(I)$ is irreducible, for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, in other words, $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c} \subset \mathcal{A}$ is an irreducible inclusion of conformal nets. Conversely, if \mathcal{A} contains $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}$ as a $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ -covariant irreducible subnet and $c < 3/2$, then \mathcal{A} is superconformal, cf. [CKL08, Sec.7].

Let us focus a little bit more on the several kinds of representations, their properties, and the meaning of supersymmetry.

Proposition 2.12 ([CKL08, Sec.4.3]). *Let \mathcal{A} be a graded-local conformal net and π an irreducible G -covariant general soliton of \mathcal{A} . Then the following three conditions are equivalent:*

- π is graded,
- $\pi|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma}$ is reducible,
- $\pi|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma} \simeq \pi_+ \oplus \pi_+ \circ \hat{\gamma} =: \pi_+ \oplus \pi_-$,

with π_+ some irreducible localized DHR representation of \mathcal{A}^γ and $\hat{\gamma}$ a localized DHR automorphism of \mathcal{A}^γ dual to the grading.

It can be shown that for irreducible graded π and under the assumption of finite statistical dimension on π_+ , $e^{i4\pi L_0^\pi} = e^{i4\pi h_\pi} \mathbf{1}$ is a scalar and we have in fact the two possibilities

$$e^{i2\pi L_0^\pi} = e^{i2\pi L_0^{\pi_+}} \oplus \pm e^{i2\pi L_0^{\pi_+}} = e^{i2\pi h_\pi} \mathbf{1} \oplus \pm e^{i2\pi h_\pi} \mathbf{1},$$

while in the irreducible ungraded case $e^{i2\pi L_0^\pi}$ is always a scalar because it commutes with $\bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \pi_I(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)) = B(\mathcal{H}_\pi)$. Here “+” will correspond to (R) in the following theorem, “−” to (NS). Thus every irreducible general soliton of finite statistical dimension factorizes through a representation of a net over $S^{1(2)}$, i.e., $e^{i4\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar, and it actually suffices then to consider graded-local conformal nets over $S^{1(n)}$ with $n = 1, 2$ and not higher. In the following, we shall not restrict ourselves to finite index, but we will always assume that $e^{i4\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar if π is irreducible, although this assumption might turn out to be unnecessary. As we shall see, it is easy to verify this for the models in Section 6.

Theorem 2.13 ([CKL08, Sec.4.3]). *Let \mathcal{A} be a graded-local conformal net over S^1 and let π be an irreducible general soliton of \mathcal{A} such that $e^{i4\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar, and denote $\pi|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma} =: \pi_+ \oplus \pi_+ \circ \hat{\gamma}$ or $\pi|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma} =: \pi_+$ with an irreducible representation π_+ of \mathcal{A}^γ (for graded or ungraded π , respectively). Then π is of either of the subsequent two types:*

- (NS) π is actually a representation of \mathcal{A} ; equivalently,
 $e^{i2\pi(L_0^\pi - h_\pi)} = \Gamma_\pi$ implements the grading, with h_π the lowest weight of π .
- (R) π is not a representation but only a general soliton of \mathcal{A} ; equivalently,
 $e^{i2\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar, hence does not implement the grading.

In case (NS), π is called a Neveu-Schwarz representation of \mathcal{A} , and in case (R), a Ramond representation, the latter, however, being actually only a general soliton, i.e., a representation of $\mathcal{A}^{(2)}$ over $S^{1(2)}$, and not a proper representation of \mathcal{A} . A direct sum of irreducible Neveu-Schwarz (Ramond) representations is again called a Neveu-Schwarz (Ramond) representation.

Proposition 2.14. *Let π be an irreducible general soliton of the superconformal net \mathcal{A} such that $e^{i4\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar.*

- *If π is supersymmetric, then it is a Ramond representation.*
- *Conversely, if π is a Ramond representation, then there is a representation of the Ramond algebra by operators G_r^π, L_n^π such that $\pi_I(e^{iG(f)}) = e^{iG^\pi(f)}$ and $\pi_I(e^{iL(f)}) = e^{iL^\pi(f)}$, for all $f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$ and $I \in \mathbb{I}_\mathbb{R}$, and the choice $Q = G_0^\pi$ makes π supersymmetric.*

Proof. Suppose π is a Neveu-Schwarz representation of \mathcal{A} . Then it has to be graded by definition: $\Gamma_\pi = e^{i2\pi(L_0^\pi - h_\pi)}$, with h_π the lowest weight of π . Suppose there exists an odd supercharge Q for that representation. According to the preceding theorem, the grading is implemented by $\Gamma_\pi = e^{i2\pi(L_0^\pi - h_\pi)}$, so

$$Q = -\Gamma_\pi Q \Gamma_\pi^* = -e^{i2\pi(L_0^\pi - h_\pi)} Q e^{-i2\pi(L_0^\pi - h_\pi)} = -Q$$

because Q commutes with $L_0^\pi = Q^2 + \text{const.}$ This is a clear contradiction, so π cannot be supersymmetric.

Suppose now instead that π is a (graded or ungraded) Ramond representation. The net \mathcal{A} contains the super-Virasoro net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}$ as an irreducible conformal subnet, with c the central charge of \mathcal{A} , and the representation π restricts to a (possibly reducible) *Ramond* representation $\hat{\pi}$ of this subnet on $\mathcal{H}_{\hat{\pi}} = \mathcal{H}_\pi$ since $e^{i2\pi L_0^{\hat{\pi}}} = e^{i2\pi L_0^\pi}$ is a scalar. The image of the net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}$ under a Ramond representation $\hat{\pi}$ is isomorphic to the net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}^{\hat{\pi}}$ generated directly by the smeared super-Virasoro fields in the corresponding Ramond representation $\hat{\pi}$ of the Lie algebra SVir on $\mathcal{H}_{\hat{\pi}}$, as shown in [CW]. But in such a representation of the super-Virasoro algebra, a possible supercharge on \mathcal{H}_π is $G_0^{\hat{\pi}}$, which follows easily from (2.5). Since $(G_0^{\hat{\pi}})^2 = L_0^{\hat{\pi}} + \text{const} = L_0^\pi + \text{const}$, $G_0^{\hat{\pi}}$ forms in fact a supercharge for \mathcal{A} in the representation π . Moreover, if π is graded, G_0^π is odd. \square

3 Noncommutative geometry

In noncommutative geometry the notion of spectral triples (called K-cycles in [Con94, IV.2.7]) is fundamental. Depending on the context there are several ways of defining it. For background information and versions adapted to the setting of superconformal field theory consider [CHKL10, Sect.3]. In this paper we content ourselves with the most common

Definition 3.1. A θ -summable spectral triple $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ consists of

- a $*$ -algebra A
- a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and a $*$ -representation (not necessarily faithful) $\pi : A \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$;
- a selfadjoint operator Q on \mathcal{H} such that e^{-tQ^2} is trace-class, for all $t > 0$, and such that $\pi(A) \subset \text{dom}(\delta)$, with δ the derivation on $B(\mathcal{H})$ induced by Q .

The spectral triple is called *even* if there is a grading Γ on \mathcal{H} such that $[\Gamma, \pi(A)] = 0$ and $\Gamma Q \Gamma = -Q$. Otherwise, it is called *odd*.

If \mathcal{H} is a Hilbert space and Γ is a grading operator on \mathcal{H} , we have the decomposition $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_+ \oplus \mathcal{H}_-$ of \mathcal{H} as a direct sum of the corresponding even and odd subspaces. Now, if T is a (possibly unbounded and densely defined) operator on \mathcal{H} which is odd, i.e. such that $\Gamma T \Gamma = -T$, then we can write

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T_- \\ T_+ & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

with operators T_{\pm} from (a dense subspace of) \mathcal{H}_{\pm} to \mathcal{H}_{\mp} . Accordingly, if $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ is a θ -summable spectral triple then for the selfadjoint Q we can write

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Q_- \\ Q_+ & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $Q_- = Q_+^*$. On the other hand, if T is even, i.e. it commutes with Γ , then we can write

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} T_+ & 0 \\ 0 & T_- \end{pmatrix},$$

with operators T_{\pm} from (a dense subspace of) \mathcal{H}_{\pm} to \mathcal{H}_{\pm} .

We recall now that if Q is a selfadjoint operator on \mathcal{H} (not necessarily graded), then one obtains a derivation δ as follows: $\text{dom}(\delta)$ is the set of elements $x \in B(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$(\exists y \in B(\mathcal{H})) \quad xQ \subset Qx - y, \quad (3.1)$$

in which case $\delta(x) := y$. If \mathcal{H} is graded and Q odd, then one also obtains a superderivation δ_s in a similar manner: $\text{dom}(\delta_s)$ is the set of elements $x \in B(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$(\exists y \in B(\mathcal{H})) \quad \Gamma x \Gamma Q \subset Qx - y, \quad (3.2)$$

in which case $\delta_s(x) := y$; clearly, the restrictions of δ_s and δ to the even elements are derivations and coincide: $\delta_{s|_{\text{dom}(\delta_s)\Gamma}} = \delta_{|_{\text{dom}(\delta)\Gamma}}$. In either of the two cases, $\text{dom}(\delta)$ (or $\text{dom}(\delta_s)$) equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\| + \|\delta(\cdot)\|$ (or $\|\cdot\| + \|\delta_s(\cdot)\|$, respectively) becomes a Banach $*$ -algebra [CHKL10, Cor.2.3]. We remark that based on such a superderivation we introduced the concept of graded spectral triples in [CHKL10], which, however, shall play no role in the present article.

A suitable generalization of de Rham cohomology in differential geometry to the non-commutative setting was found by Connes to be cyclic homology. For extensive discussions and further references consider the standard textbooks [Con94, GBVF01].

Definition 3.2. (1) Let $(A, (\|\cdot\|_i)_{i \in I})$ be a locally convex $*$ -algebra and, for any non-negative integer n , let $C^n(A)$ be the vector space of $(n+1)$ -linear forms ϕ on A . For integers $n < 0$ we set $C^n(A) := \{0\}$. Let $C^\bullet(A) := \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} C^k(A)$ be the space of sequences $\phi = (\phi_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0}$, $\phi_n \in C^n(A)$ and define the operators $b : C^\bullet(A) \rightarrow C^\bullet(A)$ and $B : C^\bullet(A) \rightarrow C^\bullet(A)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} (b\phi)_k(a_0, \dots, a_k) &:= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j \phi_{k-1}(a_0, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, \dots, a_k) \\ &\quad + (-1)^k \phi_{k-1}(a_k a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}), \\ (B\phi)_k(a_0, \dots, a_k) &:= \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{jk} \phi_{k+1}(\mathbf{1}, a_j, \dots, a_n, a_0, \dots, a_{j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

The linear map $\partial : C^\bullet(A) \rightarrow C^\bullet(A)$ defined by $\partial := b + B$ satisfies $\partial^2 = 0$ and, with the boundary operator ∂ , $C^\bullet(A)$ becomes the *cyclic cocomplex* $C^\bullet(A) = (C^e(A), C^o(A))$ over $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, namely the elements of $C^e(A) = \prod_{k=0}^\infty C^{2k+1}(A)$ (the *even cochains*) are mapped into the elements of $C^o(A) = \prod_{k=0}^\infty C^{2k}(A)$ (the *odd cochains*) and *viceversa*.

(2) A cochain $\phi = (\phi_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in C^\bullet(A)$ is called *entire* if, for every bounded subset $B \subset A$, there is a constant c_B such that

$$|\phi_k(a_0, \dots, a_k)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k!}} c_B, \quad a_i \in B, k \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Letting $CE^\bullet(A)$ be the entire elements in $C^\bullet(A)$, one defines the *entire cyclic cohomology* $(HE^e(A), HE^o(A))$ of A as the cohomology of the cocomplex $((CE^e(A), CE^o(A)), \partial)$. The cohomology class of an entire cochain ϕ will be denoted by $[\phi]$.

Concerning entirety, there are a few alternative conventions in the original literature [Con94, GS89, JLO88] but what matters is actually only that everything is chosen in a consistent way. Usually the setting is that of Banach algebras while here we are dealing only with locally convex algebras, a generalization discussed in [Con94, IV.7.α], cf. also [Mey07]. The above entirety condition for a cyclic cochain ϕ can be reformulated as follows: for every bounded subset $B \subset A$ and every $\lambda > 0$, there is $c_{B,\lambda}$ such that

$$|\phi_k(a_0, \dots, a_k)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{k!}} c_{B,\lambda} \lambda^k, \quad a_i \in B, k \in \mathbb{N},$$

or again in another way: for every bounded subset $B \subset A$, we have

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{k!} \sup_{a_i \in B} |\phi_k(a_0, \dots, a_k)| \right)^{1/k} = 0.$$

In the case of a Banach algebra A , it suffices to study the unit sphere as bounded subset, and there we obtain the classical entirety condition $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{k!} \|\phi_k\|)^{1/k} = 0$ from [GS89, JLO88].

We now recall, (cf. e.g. [Bla98, Con94, Cor11]) the definition of the K-groups for a unital locally convex algebra $(A, \|\cdot\|_{i \in I})$:

(K_0) Let $M_r(A)$ be the locally convex algebra of $r \times r$ matrices over A , $r \in \mathbb{N}$, and let $M_\infty(A)$ denote the algebra of infinite matrices over A with only finitely many nonzero entries. The maps $x \mapsto \text{diag}(x, 0)$ define natural embeddings $M_r(A) \rightarrow M_{r+1}(A) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow M_\infty(A)$. We denote by $PM_r(A)$ the set of idempotents in $M_r(A)$, $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. An equivalence relation on $PM_\infty(A)$ is defined by $p \sim q$ if there are $x, y \in M_\infty(A)$ such that $p = xy$, $q = yx$. There is a binary operation

$$(p_1, p_2) \in PM_{r_1}(A) \times PM_{r_2}(A) \mapsto p_1 \oplus p_2 := \text{diag}(p_1, p_2) \in PM_{r_1+r_2}(A),$$

which turns $M_\infty(A)/\sim$ into an abelian semigroup. Then the K_0 -group of A is defined as

$$K_0(A) := \text{Grothendieck group of } M_\infty(A)/\sim,$$

where the Grothendieck group of an arbitrary additive semigroup H is the group of formal differences of elements of H , i.e.

$$(H \times H)/\{(h_1, h_2) \sim_{H \times H} (g_1, g_2) \Leftrightarrow (\exists k \in H) h_1 + g_2 + k = h_2 + g_1 + k\}.$$

We write $[p]$ for the element in $K_0(A)$ induced by $p \in PM_\infty(A)$.

(K_1) Let $\mathrm{GL}_r(A)$ denote the group of invertible elements in $M_r(A)$. With the diagonal inclusion $u \in \mathrm{GL}_r(A) \mapsto u \oplus 1 := \mathrm{diag}(u, 1) \in \mathrm{GL}_{r+1}(A)$, this gives a directed family, and the inductive limit $\mathrm{GL}_\infty(A) := \varinjlim \mathrm{GL}_r(A)$, with the inductive limit topology, is a topological group. Its connected component of the identity is denoted by $\mathrm{GL}_\infty(A)_0$. Then the K_1 -group of A is defined as the quotient

$$K_1(A) := \mathrm{GL}_\infty(A) / \mathrm{GL}_\infty(A)_0$$

and it turns out to be abelian. We write $[u]$ for the element in $K_1(A)$ induced by $u \in \mathrm{GL}_\infty(A)$.

In order to describe the pairing between entire cyclic cohomology and K-theory we need to introduce a canonical extension of a linear functional $\phi_k \in C^k(A)$ to a linear functional $\phi_k^r \in C^k(M_r(A))$, defined as follows after the identification $M_r(A) \simeq M_r(\mathbb{C}) \otimes A$,

$$\phi_k^r(m_0 \otimes a_0, \dots, m_k \otimes a_k) := \mathrm{tr}(m_0 \dots m_k) \phi_k(a_0, \dots, a_k). \quad (3.3)$$

The map $\phi \mapsto \phi^r$ is a morphism of the complexes of entire chains, see [Con94, IV.7.δ]. Let $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ be a θ -summable spectral triple. We denote by π_r the representation of $M_r(A)$ on $\mathcal{H}_r := \mathbb{C}^r \otimes \mathcal{H}$ by $\pi_r(m \otimes a) = m \otimes \pi(a)$, $m \in M_r(\mathbb{C})$, $a \in A$. Moreover, for every operator T on \mathcal{H} we consider the operator $T_r = \mathbf{1} \otimes T$ on \mathcal{H}_r . Then, for every $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $(M_r(A), (\pi_r, \mathcal{H}_r), Q_r)$ is a θ -summable spectral triple which is even with grading Γ_r if $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ is even with grading Γ .

The concluding main theorem about θ -summable spectral triples and entire cyclic cohomology is (in chronological order) mainly due to [Con88, JLO88, GS89, EFJL90, CP04] in the case of Banach algebras. The basic ingredients are the JLO cochains associated to a spectral triple $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$. They are obtained from the $(n+1)$ -linear forms τ_n on A defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n(a_0, \dots, a_n) = \int_{0 \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_n \leq 1} \mathrm{tr} \left(\Gamma \pi(a_0) e^{-t_1 Q^2} [Q, \pi(a_1)] e^{-(t_2 - t_1) Q^2} \dots \right. \\ \left. \dots [Q, \pi(a_n)] e^{-(1 - t_n) Q^2} \right) dt_1 \dots dt_n, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

where we take $\Gamma = \mathbf{1}$ if the spectral triple is odd. The locally convex version we shall need can be found basically in [Con94, IV.7] and reads as follows:

Theorem 3.3. *Let A be a unital locally convex $*$ -algebra, and let $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ be a θ -summable spectral triple such that the representation π of A in the Banach algebra $\mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ is continuous.*

- (1) *If the spectral triple is even (odd), then the cochain $(\tau_n)_{n \in 2\mathbb{N}_0}$ ($(\tau_n)_{n \in 2\mathbb{N}_0+1}$) is an even (odd) entire cyclic cocycle, called the even (odd) JLO cocycle or Chern character.*
- (2) *Suppose $(Q_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ is a differentiable homotopy between the two (odd) self-adjoint operators Q_0, Q_1 , i.e., the domain of Q_t does not depend on $t \in [0,1]$ and $t \mapsto \overline{Q_t - Q_0}$ is a norm differentiable $B(\mathcal{H})$ -valued function. Then for the corresponding even or odd JLO cocycles τ^t we have $[\tau^s] = [\tau^t]$, for $s, t \in [0,1]$, namely the entire cohomology class of τ^t does not depend on $t \in [0,1]$.*
- (3) *The values of the maps $(\phi, p) \in (CE^e(A) \cap \ker(\partial)) \times PM_r(A) \mapsto \phi(p) \in \mathbb{C}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, where*

$$\phi(p) := \phi_0^r(p) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{k!} \phi_{2k}^r((p - \frac{1}{2}), p, \dots, p),$$

only depend on the cohomology class of the entire cocycle ϕ and on the K -theory class of the idempotent p and hence give rise to a pairing $\langle [\phi], [p] \rangle := \phi(p)$ between the even entire cyclic cohomology $HE^e(A)$ and K -theory $K_0(A)$. Moreover, the operator $\pi_r(p) - Q_r + \pi_r(p)_+$ from $\pi_r(p)_+ \mathcal{H}_{r+}$ to $\pi_r(p)_- \mathcal{H}_{r-}$ is a Fredholm operator and for the even JLO cocycle τ we have

$$\tau(p) = \langle [\tau], [p] \rangle = \text{ind}(\pi_r(p) - Q_r + \pi_r(p)_+) \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The values of the maps $(\phi, u) \in (CE^o(A) \cap \ker(\partial)) \times \text{GL}_r(A) \mapsto \phi(u) \in \mathbb{C}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, where

$$\phi(u) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k k! \phi_r^{(2k-1)}(u^{-1}, u, \dots, u^{-1}, u),$$

only depend on the cohomology class of the entire cocycle ϕ and on the K -theory class of u and hence give rise to a pairing $\langle [\phi], [u] \rangle := \phi(u)$ between odd entire cyclic cohomology $HE^o(A)$ and K -theory $K_1(A)$. Moreover, if $\pi_r(u)$ is unitary, the operator $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r) \pi_r(u) \chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r)$ from $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r) \mathcal{H}_r$ to $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r) \mathcal{H}_r$ is a Fredholm operator and for the odd JLO cocycle τ we have

$$\tau(u) = \langle [\tau], [u] \rangle = \text{ind}(\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r) \pi_r(u) \chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q_r)) \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

One usually encounters this theorem in the context of Banach algebras. However, it extends to the setting of locally convex algebras. Concerning the generalization of points (1) and (2), we just have to check that the locally convex entireness conditions are satisfied by τ , and then follow the lines of e.g. [CP04, GS89]: the continuity of $\pi : A \rightarrow \text{dom}(\delta)$ implies its boundedness, i.e., bounded sets in A are mapped into bounded sets in the Banach algebra $\text{dom}(\delta)$, so that the entireness of the JLO cochain associated to $(\text{dom}(\delta), (\text{id}, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ implies the entireness of the JLO cochain for $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$. The pairing with K -theory in part (3) is proved in [Con94, IV.7. δ , Theorem 21] (even case) and [Con94, IV.7. ϵ , Corollary 27] (odd case). The index formula in the even case follows from [Con94, IV.8. δ , Theorem 19] and [Con94, IV.8. ϵ , Theorem 22]. The index formula in the odd case for Banach $*$ -algebras follows from [CP04, Corollary 7.9] and [CP04, Theorem 10.8]. Hence the formula is true for the θ -summable spectral triple $(\text{dom}(\delta), (\text{id}, \mathcal{H}), Q)$. Accordingly the formula for $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}), Q)$ with A locally convex follows, from the continuity of $\pi : A \rightarrow \text{dom}(\delta)$ and the formula for the pairing with K_1 for general locally convex algebras.

We shall need the following proposition in Section 4. Consider the JLO cocycle τ associated to a spectral triple $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}_\pi), Q = Q_\pi)$, even (with grading operator Γ_π) or odd. Let $v \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ be a unitary operator commuting with Γ_π if the spectral triple is even and let π^v be the continuous representation of A on \mathcal{H}_π defined by $\pi^v(a) := v\pi(a)v^*$, $a \in A$. Then $(A, (\pi^v, \mathcal{H}_\pi), Q)$ is again a spectral triple (with grading operator Γ_π in the even case) and we denote by τ^v the corresponding JLO cocycle.

Proposition 3.4. $[\tau^v] = [\tau]$ for every unitary $v \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ (commuting with Γ_π in the even case).

Proof. First note that the JLO cocycle τ^v coincides with the JLO cocycle associated to the spectral triple $(A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}_\pi), v^*Qv) = (A, (\pi, \mathcal{H}_\pi), Q + v^*\delta(v))$. Now, the family $Q_t := Q + tv^*\delta(v)$ with $t \in [0, 1]$ is a differentiable homotopy between Q and v^*Qv , so that $[\tau] = [\tau^v]$ according to Theorem 3.3(2). \square

4 Spectral triples and cyclic cocycles for superconformal nets

We briefly recall our objective from the Introduction. Given a superconformal net \mathcal{A} , we would like to associate in a canonical way a (family of) θ -summable graded spectral triple(s), which in a second step should give rise to entire cyclic cocycles corresponding to certain localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$. These cocycles will be investigated in the index pairing of the next section.

The spectral triples

In order to construct our spectral triples, we need a suitable representation (π, \mathcal{H}_π) of \mathcal{A} and want \mathcal{A} to have a supercharge for the conformal Hamiltonian: an odd selfadjoint operator Q on \mathcal{H}_π such that $Q^2 = L_0^\pi$ up to an additive constant. The existence of Q depends on the representation π of \mathcal{A} , and according to Proposition 2.14 it exists precisely if π is a Ramond representation, in which case our fixed choice shall be $Q = G_0^\pi$. Let (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) denote henceforth a certain fixed (graded or ungraded) irreducible Ramond representation of \mathcal{A} , to be described in more detail below. By restriction it gives rise to a (possibly reducible) representation $\pi_R|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma}$ of \mathcal{A}^γ and thus to a representation of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ and to its unique normal extension to $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, for which we write simply π_R again whenever confusion with the original representation of \mathcal{A} is unlikely. Note then that, for a localized endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ is again a representation of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ or $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ on the same Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_R . Throughout the rest of the paper we shall make the

Standing Assumption. \mathcal{A} satisfies the *split property* as in Definition 2.2 and the *trace-class condition* in the representation π_R , namely

$$\mathrm{tr}_{\mathcal{H}_{\pi_R}}(e^{-tL_0^{\pi_R}}) < \infty, \quad t > 0. \quad (4.1)$$

Now a few observations. First, Proposition 2.12 tells us how to distinguish between graded and ungraded representations, corresponding to the even and odd index pairing in Theorem 3.3(3). Second, in view of Theorem 3.3 a K-theoretical index pairing makes sense only for the *even* subnet \mathcal{A}^γ : physically $G_0^{\pi_R}$ being an odd element in the super-Virasoro algebra should induce a superderivation while in the index pairing we need the induced derivation, so we have to deal with \mathcal{A}^γ where they coincide. Third, we would like our spectral triples to inhibit some aspects of the sector structure of this subnet \mathcal{A}^γ . Working with the *local* algebras $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ lets us face a serious obstruction as we shall see later in Proposition 4.13. Finally, if possible we would like to establish a correspondence between equivalence of representations and equivalence of the corresponding JLO entire cyclic cocycles. Based on \mathcal{A} , π_R and Q , we therefore have to construct a couple $(\Delta, \mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$ consisting of a suitable family $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$ of localized endomorphisms and a subalgebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ of the (global) universal von Neumann algebra $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ equipped with a topology such that the JLO cocycles associated to the family $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$ of spectral triples become entire. After that we can study the question of equivalence.

Let us recall from (2.2) and Proposition 2.7 that, for every endomorphism ρ of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ localized in I one can define the cocycle $z(\rho, g) \in C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. It satisfies

$$\rho^g := \alpha_g \circ \rho \circ \alpha_g^{-1} = \mathrm{Ad}(z(\rho, g)^*) \circ \rho, \quad g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}. \quad (4.2)$$

Moreover if the closure of I is contained in some $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ and \mathcal{U}_{I, I_0} is the connected component of the identity of the open set $\{g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} : g\bar{I} \subset I_0\}$ we have $z(\rho, g) = \iota_{I_0}(U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \rho}(g)U^\gamma(g)^*)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I, I_0}$.

Notice also that it follows from (4.2) that

$$z(\rho^h, g) = z(\rho, h)^* z(\rho, g) \alpha_g(z(\rho, h)) = z(\rho, h) z(\rho, gh), \quad g, h \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}. \quad (4.3)$$

Definition 4.1. A covariant endomorphism $\rho \in \Delta^0$ of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ is called *differentiably transportable* if it is localized in some $I \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$, for all $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$. The set of differentiably transportable endomorphisms localized in I is denoted by Δ_I^1 , and we set $\Delta^1 := \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \Delta_I^1$.

Remark 4.2. As a consequence of (4.3) we have that, for any $g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$, $\rho \in \Delta_I^1$ if and only if $\rho^g \in \Delta_{gI}^1$.

Now, for any $I \in \mathcal{I}$, let p_I be the middle point of I and let P_I be the dilation-translation subgroup of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ fixing p_I .

Proposition 4.3. Let $\rho \in \Delta_I^0$, $I \in \mathcal{I}$ and let \mathcal{U} be an open subset of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ containing P_I . Assume that $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$. Then $\rho \in \Delta_I^1$. In particular, an endomorphism $\rho \in \Delta_I^0$ belongs to Δ_I^1 if and only if $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$, where \mathcal{U}_I is the connected component of $\mathbf{1}$ of the open set $\{g \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)} : p_{I'} \notin \dot{g}\bar{I}\}$.

Proof. Let ρ be a covariant endomorphism localized in the fixed interval I and let \mathcal{U} be an open subset of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ containing P_I . Assume that $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}$. Let g be an arbitrary element of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ and let $r(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, be (the lift to $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ of) the one-parameter subgroup of rotations. It easily follows from the Iwasawa decomposition of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ (see e.g. [FG93, Appendix I]) that $g = r(s)p$ for some $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \in P_I$. Accordingly $z(\rho, g) = z(\rho, r(s)p) = z(\rho, r(s))\alpha_{r(s)}(z(\rho, p))$ and hence $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) = \pi_R(z(\rho, r(s)))e^{isL_0^{\pi_R}}\pi_R(z(\rho, p))e^{-isL_0^{\pi_R}}$. Now, $\pi_R(z(\rho, p)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ by assumption and $e^{itL_0^{\pi_R}}$ commutes with Q for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence $e^{isL_0^{\pi_R}}\pi_R(z(\rho, p))e^{-isL_0^{\pi_R}}$ belongs to $\mathrm{dom}(\delta)$. On the other hand if n is a sufficiently large positive integer then $r(s/n) \in \mathcal{U}$ so that $\pi_R(z(\rho, r(s/n))) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$. Accordingly

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_R(z(\rho, r(s))) &= \pi_R\left(z(\rho, r(s/n))\alpha_{r(s/n)}(z(\rho, r(s/n))) \dots \alpha_{r(s-s/n)}(z(\rho, r(s/n)))\right) \\ &= \pi_R(z(\rho, r(s/n)))e^{i\frac{s}{n}L_0^{\pi_R}}\pi_R(z(\rho, r(s/n))) \dots \pi_R(z(\rho, r(s/n)))e^{-i(s-\frac{s}{n})L_0^{\pi_R}} \\ &\in \mathrm{dom}(\delta). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ and the conclusion follows. \square

The above proposition will be very useful in order to check that localized endomorphisms are differentiably transportable. This is because for ρ localized in I and $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$ there is an open interval $I_1 \subset S^1 \setminus \{p_{I'}\}$ containing $\bar{I} \cup \dot{g}\bar{I}$ such that the explicit formula $z(\rho, g) = \iota_{I_1}(\pi_0^\gamma(z(\rho, g))) = \iota_{I_1}\left(U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \rho}(g)U^\gamma(g)^*\right)$ holds, so that many computations become easier or possible at all.

Proposition 4.4. Let $I \in \mathcal{I}_\mathbb{R}$, let $x \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ and let ϕ_I be a real smooth function with support in $S^1 \setminus \{-1\}$ and coinciding with 1 on I . Then, $\pi_R(x) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)$ if and only if x is in the domain of the derivation $[G(\phi_I), \cdot]$ and, in this case, $\delta(\pi_R(x)) = \pi_R([G(\phi_I), x])$. As a consequence, for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, the algebra $\{x \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) : \pi_R(x) \in \mathrm{dom}(\delta)\}$ does not depend on the choice of the Ramond representation π_R . Moreover, Δ_I^1 does not depend on the choice of π_R .

Proof. Let $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$, $x \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ and let ϕ_I be a real smooth function with support in $I_0 \subset S^1 \setminus \{-1\}$ and coinciding with 1 on I . According to [CHKL10, Sec.5] on localised implementations of the canonical superderivation and together with Proposition 2.14 and the local normality of π_R we have

$$\begin{aligned} [G_0^{\pi_R}, \pi_R(x)] &= [G^{\pi_R}(\phi_I), \pi_R(x)] = \frac{d}{dt} \text{Ad}(e^{itG^{\pi_R}(\phi_I)})(\pi_R(x)) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \pi_R \circ (\text{Ad}(e^{itG(\phi_I)})(x)) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= \pi_R \circ \iota_{I_0}([G(\phi_I), x]). \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, for every $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$, the algebra $\{x \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) : \pi_R(x) \in \text{dom}(\delta)\}$ does not depend on the choice of π_R and the same is true for an arbitrary $I \in \mathcal{I}$ as a consequence of covariance and the fact that $G_0^{\pi_R}$ is invariant under rotations.

Now let ρ be a covariant endomorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ localized in an interval $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Then, by Proposition 4.3, $\rho \in \Delta_I^1$ if and only if $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$. Now, given $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$, there is an interval $I_1 \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\pi_0^\gamma(z(\rho, g)) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_1)$. Accordingly $\pi_R(z(\rho, g)) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ if and only if $\pi_0^\gamma(z(\rho, g)) \in \{x \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_1) : \pi_R(x) \in \text{dom}(\delta)\}$, a condition that does not depend on the choice of π_R . It follows that Δ_I^1 does not depend on the choice of π_R . \square

Remark 4.5. In view of Proposition 2.12, in later applications where a graded π_R is given and $\hat{\gamma}$ is an explicit fixed localized endomorphism representing the dual of the grading, we may assume (after replacing π_R with a unitarily equivalent representation) that $\pi_R|_{C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)} = \pi_{R,+} \oplus \pi_{R,+} \circ \hat{\gamma}$. As it is well known, without loss of generality, we may also assume that $\hat{\gamma}^2 = \iota$.

We keep on record the following consequence of the cocycle identity:

$$\pi_R(\alpha_h(z(\rho, g))) = \pi_R(z(\rho, h)^*) \pi_R(z(\rho, hg)) \in \text{dom}(\delta), \quad h, g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}. \quad (4.4)$$

Recalling from [Lon97, Sec.2&A] the concept of tensor C^* -categories we can exhibit the following structure of Δ_I^1 :

Proposition 4.6. *The subset of Δ_I^1 consisting of differentiably transportable endomorphisms with finite statistical dimension is closed under composition and conjugates. Moreover, the braiding operators $\varepsilon(\rho, \sigma)$ and the spin operators $s_\rho = e^{i2\pi L_\rho^0}$ lie in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$. In particular Δ_I^1 with morphisms the corresponding intertwiners in $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ forms a braided tensor C^* -category with conjugates and simple unit.*

Proof. *Composition.* Given $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta_I^1$, choose $h \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ such that $h\bar{I} \cap \bar{I} = \emptyset$. Then ρ^h acts trivially on $\mathcal{A}(I)$, so owing to Proposition 2.7 we have

$$z(\rho\sigma, g) = \rho(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h)) \circ \rho^h(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h))(z(\sigma, g))z(\rho, g),$$

which is a product of elements in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$.

Conjugation. Suppose that ρ is localized in I . Let $\tilde{I} \in \mathcal{I}$ be the interval with boundary points p_I and $p_{I'}$ (the middle points of I and I' respectively) in anti-clockwise order so that $r_{\tilde{I}}$ is the S^1 -reflection fixing p_I and $p_{I'}$. Choose an arbitrary g in the open set \mathcal{U}_I defined in Proposition 4.3. Then $z(\rho, g) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0)$ with a certain open interval $I_0 \subset S^1 \setminus \{p_{I'}\}$ containing $\bar{I} \cup \dot{g}\bar{I}$. Since $r_{\tilde{I}}$ fixes $p_{I'}$ we can also assume that $I_0 = r_{\tilde{I}}I_0$ so that $\bar{I} \cup \dot{g}\bar{I} \cup r_{\tilde{I}}\dot{g}\bar{I} \subset I_0$.

Let $\alpha_{r_{\tilde{I}}}$ be the antilinear automorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ implementing the reflection $r_{\tilde{I}}$ (it exists and is unique because of the universal property of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$). We recall from [GL92, Sec.8] and [GL96, Sec.2] the formula $\bar{\rho} := \alpha_{r_{\tilde{I}}} \circ \rho \circ \alpha_{r_{\tilde{I}}}$ for an explicit choice of representative of the conjugate sector. By the Bisognano-Wichmann property (2) in Section 2, the anti-unitary $U(r_{\tilde{I}})$ representing the reflection $r_{\tilde{I}}$ on \mathcal{H} equals $ZJ_{\tilde{I}} =: \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}$, where $J_{\tilde{I}}$ is the modular conjugation of the local algebra $\mathcal{A}(\tilde{I})$ with respect to the vacuum vector Ω . Similarly, the anti-unitary $U^\gamma(r_{\tilde{I}})$ representing the reflection $r_{\tilde{I}}$ on \mathcal{H}^Γ coincides with the modular conjugation $J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma$, of the local algebra $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(\tilde{I})$ on \mathcal{H}^Γ with respect to the vacuum vector Ω . Note that $J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma = J_{\tilde{I}}|_{\mathcal{H}^\Gamma} = \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}|_{\mathcal{H}^\Gamma}$. Then a straight-forward computation based on the covariance of ρ and $\bar{\rho}$ shows that $U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \bar{\rho}}(g) = J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \rho}(g^r) J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma$, with $g^r := r_{\tilde{I}} g r_{\tilde{I}}$, so

$$\begin{aligned} z(\bar{\rho}, g) &= \iota_{I_0} \left(U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \bar{\rho}}(g) U(g)^* \right) = \iota_{I_0} \left(J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \rho}(g^r) J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma U(g)^* \right) = \iota_{I_0} \left(J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \rho}(g^r) U(g^r)^* J_{\tilde{I}}^\gamma \right) \\ &= \alpha_{r_{\tilde{I}}}(z(\rho, g^r)) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(r_{\tilde{I}} I_0) = \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0), \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 4.4, the derivation $\delta = [G_0^{\pi_R}, \cdot]$ restricted to $\pi_R(\mathcal{A}(I_0))$ comes from a derivation in the vacuum representation, given by the commutator with $G(\phi_{I_0})$, where ϕ_{I_0} is any smooth function compactly supported in some proper open interval of S^1 and satisfying $\phi_{I_0}|_{I_0} = 1$. We choose this function symmetric so that $\phi_{I_0} \circ r_{\tilde{I}} = \phi_{I_0}$. Then $\hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} G(\phi_{I_0}) \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* = -G(\phi_{I_0} \circ r_{\tilde{I}}) = -G(\phi_{I_0})$ which follows from an adaptation of [BSM90, Sec.3] to fermionic fields. On the even subnet, we clearly have $\text{Ad}(\hat{J}_{\tilde{I}})|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma} = \text{Ad}(J_{\tilde{I}})|_{\mathcal{A}^\gamma}$. Hence, for every $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in C^\infty(L_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_1, G(\phi_{I_0}) z(\bar{\rho}, g) \psi_2 \rangle &= \langle \psi_1, G(\phi_{I_0}) \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} z(\rho, g^r) \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* \psi_2 \rangle \\ &= -\langle \psi_1, \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} G(\phi_{I_0}) z(\rho, g^r) \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* \psi_2 \rangle \\ &= -\langle \psi_1, \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} z(\rho, g^r) G(\phi_{I_0}) \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_1, \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} [G(\phi_{I_0}), z(\rho, g^r)] \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* \psi_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi_1, z(\bar{\rho}, g) G(\phi_{I_0}) \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_1, \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} [G(\phi_{I_0}), z(\rho, g^r)] \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^* \psi_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Using again Proposition 4.4, we thus obtain $\pi_R(z(\bar{\rho}, g)) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ with

$$\delta(\pi_R(z(\bar{\rho}, g))) = \pi_R([G(\phi_{I_0}) z(\bar{\rho}, g)]) = -\pi_R(\hat{J}_{\tilde{I}} [G(\phi_{I_0}), z(\rho, g^r)] \hat{J}_{\tilde{I}}^*).$$

Braiding and spin operator. Let $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta_I^1$ and let $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ be an interval containing the closure of I . Consider $g_\pm \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ such that $\dot{g}_\pm I$ is localized on the left (right) of I inside I_0 and $\dot{g}_\pm \bar{I} \cap \bar{I} = \emptyset$. Then $z(\rho, g_\pm) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0)$, and the braiding operator is given by [Reh89, (2.2)]

$$\varepsilon^\pm(\sigma, \rho) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, g_\pm)^*) \sigma(z(\rho, g_\pm)) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0).$$

Since $I_0 \supset \bar{I}$ was arbitrary we have $\varepsilon^\pm(\sigma, \rho) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ by outer regularity (the same result can be obtained by using Haag duality and the fact that $\varepsilon^\pm(\sigma, \rho)$ intertwines $\sigma\rho$ and $\rho\sigma$). Now let $h \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ be such that $\dot{h}I \cap I = \emptyset$. Then

$$\sigma(z(\rho, g_\pm)) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h)) \circ \sigma^h(z(\rho, g_\pm)) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h))(z(\rho, g_\pm)).$$

Hence, since $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta_I^1$, $\pi_R(\varepsilon(\rho, \sigma)^\pm)$ is a product of operators in $\text{dom}(\delta)$ so that $\pi_R(\varepsilon(\rho, \sigma)^\pm) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$.

The spin operator is given by $s_\rho = e^{i2\pi L_0^\rho}$, so $\pi_R(s_\rho) \in \mathbb{C}\mathbf{1}$, which clearly lies in $\text{dom}(\delta)$. \square

We can sharpen the statement about conjugates in the following special situation:

Proposition 4.7. *If $\rho \in \Delta_I^1$ is an automorphism, then $\rho^{-1} \in \Delta_I^1$, i.e., every Δ_I^1 is closed under inverses if they exist as endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$.*

In other words, apart from the possible choice of representative $\text{Ad}(U(r_I)) \circ \rho \circ \text{Ad}(U(r_I))$ of the conjugate of ρ , one may also choose ρ^{-1} .

Proof. For $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$, we have $z(\rho, g) \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0)$ with suitable $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$. Recall that locally, and in particular on $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_0)$, ρ is implemented by a local unitary $z(\rho, h)$, with a suitable $h \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ depending on I_0 . Hence, for any such g and corresponding h , we have

$$1 = z(\iota, g) = z(\rho, g)\rho(z(\rho^{-1}, g)) = z(\rho, g) \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h))(z(\rho^{-1}, g)),$$

which implies $z(\rho^{-1}, g) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h)^*)(z(\rho, g)^*) \in \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$, as a product of elements in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$. Applying then Proposition 4.3, we get $\rho^{-1} \in \Delta_I^1$. \square

Let us turn now to the definition of the differentiable algebra, based on a given unital subset $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$, not necessarily in Δ^1 , and recall that we use the same symbol for the normal extension to $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ of an endomorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$.

Definition 4.8. Given a superconformal net \mathcal{A} with a supersymmetric Ramond representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) and supercharge Q , and given a subset $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$ of localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ which contains the identity automorphism ι , the associated Δ - δ -differentiable algebra is the $*$ -algebra given by

$$\mathfrak{A}_\Delta := \{x \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma) : (\forall \rho \in \Delta) \pi_R \circ \rho(x) \in \text{dom}(\delta)\}$$

and $\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I) := \mathfrak{A}_\Delta \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$. Endowed with the family of norms

$$\|\cdot\|_\rho := \|\cdot\|_{W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)} + \|\delta(\pi_R \circ \rho(\cdot))\|_{B(\mathcal{H}_R)}, \quad \rho \in \Delta,$$

\mathfrak{A}_Δ becomes a locally convex $*$ -algebra.

Remark 4.9. (1) If Δ actually forms a semi-group, i.e., $\rho\sigma \in \Delta$ for all $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta$, then \mathfrak{A}_Δ is globally *invariant* under Δ : for $\sigma \in \Delta$ and $x \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$, we have $\pi_R \circ \rho(\sigma(x)) = \pi_R \circ (\rho\sigma)(x) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$, so $\sigma(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta) \subset \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$ and $\sigma : \mathfrak{A}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$ is continuous (with respect to the locally convex topology on \mathfrak{A}_Δ).

(2) Since we are only interested in locally normal representations of \mathcal{A}^γ , we could consider the corresponding locally normal C^* -algebra $C_{\text{ln}}^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ instead of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, which is characterized by the universal property in Definition 2.4 for locally normal representation only. It was explicitly defined in [CCHW12] and proven to be σ -weakly closed in the universal locally normal representation if \mathcal{A}^γ is completely rational. As a consequence, in the latter case, \mathfrak{A}_Δ may alternatively be chosen as a subalgebra of $C_{\text{ln}}^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$. Although a wide range of models including a relevant part of those studied in Section 6 are known to fall into this class, $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ does not cause any particular problems and we do not want to become too restrictive wherefore we continue here with the general setting above.

Theorem 4.10. *Given \mathcal{A} , π_R and Δ as above, $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)$ is a θ -summable spectral triple, for every $\rho \in \Delta$. It is even if π_R is graded and odd if π_R is ungraded. Moreover, the representation $\pi_R \circ \rho$ of the locally convex algebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ into the Banach algebra $\text{dom}(\delta)$ is continuous.*

Proof. Note simply that the trace-class property in (4.1) guarantees the θ -summability. By definition we have $\pi_R \circ \rho(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta) \subset \text{dom}(\delta)$. Finally, in the case of graded π_R , we have $\pi_R \circ \rho(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta) \subset \pi_R \circ \rho(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)) \subset \pi_R(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)) \subset B(\mathcal{H}_R)^\Gamma$ and $Q = G_0^{\pi_R}$ is odd, so the spectral triple is even. The continuity of $\pi_R \circ \rho : \mathfrak{A}_\Delta \rightarrow \text{dom}(\delta)$ follows easily from the definition of the locally convex topology on \mathfrak{A}_Δ . \square

We shall collect a few further important properties of \mathfrak{A}_Δ . For the proof we need

Lemma 4.11. *Let $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ with $\bar{I}_1 \subset I_2$. Then there is a unitary $V \in B(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H})$ such that $V(a_1 \otimes a'_2)V^* = a_1 a'_2$ for all $a_1 \in \mathcal{A}(I_1)$ and all $a'_2 \in Z\mathcal{A}(I'_2)Z^*$, and $V(\Gamma \otimes \Gamma)V^* = \Gamma$. So V implements an isomorphism $\mathcal{A}(I_1) \vee Z\mathcal{A}(I'_2)Z^* \simeq \mathcal{A}(I_1) \otimes Z\mathcal{A}(I'_2)Z^*$ intertwining the gradings.*

Proof. By our standing assumption and the Reeh-Schlieder property the inclusion $(\mathcal{A}(I_1) \subset \mathcal{A}(I_2), \Omega)$ is a standard split inclusion in the sense of [DL83, DL84], with Ω the (unique) vacuum vector of \mathcal{A} . By [DL83, Section 3] (see also [DL84]) there is a unique vector η in the natural cone $P_\Omega^h(\mathcal{A}(I_1)' \cap \mathcal{A}(I_2))$ such that $\langle \eta, a_1 a'_2 \eta \rangle = \langle \Omega, a_1 \Omega \rangle \langle \Omega, a'_2 \Omega \rangle$. Moreover, by the uniqueness of η we have $\Gamma \eta = \eta$ (cf. the proof of [DL83, Lem.3.3]). Then the unitary $V \in B(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H})$ defined by $V(a_1 \Omega \otimes a'_2 \Omega) = a_1 a'_2 \eta$ satisfies $V(a_1 \otimes a'_2)V^* = a_1 a'_2$ for all $a_1 \in \mathcal{A}(I_1)$ and all $a'_2 \in \mathcal{A}(I_2)'$, and $V(\Gamma \otimes \Gamma)V^* = \Gamma$ and the conclusion follows since, by twisted Haag duality (in Section 2), we have $\mathcal{A}(I_2)' = Z\mathcal{A}(I'_2)Z^*$. \square

Proposition 4.12. *We have:*

(1) *If $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$, then*

$$\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I) = \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) \neq \mathbb{C}.$$

In particular, the local algebras $\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$ are non-trivial and coincide with $\mathfrak{A}_{\Delta^1}(I)$

(2) *Given a unitary $u \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$, for some $I \in \mathcal{I}$, such that $\text{Ad}(u) \in \Delta_I^1$, then $u \in \mathfrak{A}_{\Delta^1}(I)$.*

Proof. (1) Given $x \in \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ and $\rho \in \Delta_{I_0}$ with some $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$. Choose $h \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ such that $h\bar{I}_0 \cap \bar{I} = \emptyset$. Then

$$\rho(x) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h)) \circ \alpha_h \circ \rho \circ \alpha_h^{-1}(x) = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, h))(x) \in \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)),$$

by assumption on x and the definition of Δ_{I_0} . Since this holds for every $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\rho \in \Delta_{I_0}$, we have $x \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$. From Proposition 2.14 and [CHKL10, Theorem 4.13] it follows that the closure of $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ in the σ -weak topology of $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ contains $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c}^\gamma(I)$, the even part of the local algebra corresponding to the super-Virasoro subnet $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir}_c} \subset \mathcal{A}$ as in Definition 2.11. In particular $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ is nontrivial.

(2) Since $u \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$, $\text{Ad}(u)$ defines an automorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ localized in I , and by assumption $\text{Ad}(u) \in \Delta_I^1$. The unique inner representation establishing covariance is given by $U_{\pi_0^\gamma \circ \text{Ad}(u)}(g) := uU^\gamma(g)u^*$. It follows that the corresponding cocycle is given by $z(\text{Ad}(u), g) = u\alpha_g(u)^*$. Next, choose $g \in \mathcal{U}_I$ and $I_0 \supset \bar{I}$ such that $\dot{g}\bar{I}_0 \cap \bar{I}_0 = \emptyset$, and fix $I_1 \in \mathcal{I}$ containing both I_0 and $\dot{g}I_0$. Then Lemma 4.11 gives us a unitary $V \in B(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H})$ implementing the isomorphism $\mathcal{A}(I_0) \vee Z\mathcal{A}(\dot{g}I_0)Z^* \simeq \mathcal{A}(I_0) \otimes Z\mathcal{A}(\dot{g}I_0)Z^*$. Recall from the proof of Proposition 4.4 that, for a local element (like $u\alpha_g(u)^*$) in $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I_1)$, it suffices to check differentiability in the vacuum representation, i.e., whether it lies in the domain of $\delta_{I_1} = [G(\phi_{I_1}), \cdot]$; here $\phi_{I_1} \in C^\infty(S^1)$ is 1 on I_1 and its support is non-dense in S^1 ; thus on

$\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) \vee \mathcal{A}^\gamma(\dot{g}I)$, δ_{I_1} is implemented by the commutator with $G(\phi_I) + G(\phi_{\dot{g}I}) = G(\phi_I) - i\Gamma ZG(\phi_{\dot{g}I})Z^*$. We use the fact that $G(\phi_I)$ preserves $C^\infty(L_0)$ and that it is affiliated with $\mathcal{A}(I_0)$. Moreover, by assumption $\delta_{I_1}(u\alpha_g(u)^*)$ is bounded. Thus, for $\psi_1, \psi_2, \phi_1, \phi_2 \in C^\infty(L_0)$ and using $V(\Gamma \otimes \Gamma)V^* = \Gamma$ from Lemma 4.11, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, V^* \delta_{I_1}(u\alpha_g(u)^*)V(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle &= \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, V^*((G(\phi_I) - i\Gamma ZG(\phi_{\dot{g}I})Z^*)u\alpha_g(u)^* \\ &\quad - u\alpha_g(u)^*(G(\phi_I) - i\Gamma ZG(\phi_{\dot{g}I})Z^*))V(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, [(G(\phi_I) \otimes \mathbf{1}), (u \otimes \alpha_g(u)^*)](\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &\quad - i\langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, [(\Gamma \otimes \Gamma)(\mathbf{1} \otimes ZG(\phi_{\dot{g}I})Z^*), (u \otimes \alpha_g(u)^*)](\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, ([G(\phi_I), u] \otimes \alpha_g(u)^*)(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &\quad - i\langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, (\Gamma u \otimes \Gamma Z[G(\phi_{\dot{g}I}), \alpha_g(u)^*]Z^*)(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, (\delta_{I_1}(u) \otimes \alpha_g(u)^*)(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \psi_1 \otimes \psi_2, (\Gamma u \otimes \delta_{I_1}(\alpha_g(u)^*))(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

so $\delta_{I_1}(u) \otimes \alpha_g(u)^* + \Gamma u \otimes \delta_{I_1}(\alpha_g(u)^*)$ gives rise to a bounded operator on $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$. Suppose $\delta_{I_1}(u)$ were unbounded; then we could find normalised sequences $\psi_{1,n}, \phi_{1,n} \in C^\infty(L_0)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with fixed ψ_2, ϕ_2 , such that

$$|\langle \psi_{1,n} \otimes \psi_2, (\delta_{I_1}(u) \otimes \alpha_g(u)^*)(\phi_{1,n} \otimes \phi_2) \rangle| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

while $\langle \psi_{1,n} \otimes \psi_2, (\Gamma u \otimes \delta_{I_1}(\alpha_g(u)^*))(\phi_{1,n} \otimes \phi_2) \rangle$ remains bounded because $\|\Gamma u\| = 1$ owing to unitarity; thus the sum of these two expressions would go to infinity, so $\delta_{I_1}(u) \otimes \alpha_g(u)^* + \Gamma u \otimes \delta_{I_1}(\alpha_g(u)^*)$ would be unbounded, which is a contradiction. Hence, both u and $\alpha_g(u)^*$ have to be in $\text{dom}(\delta_{I_1})$, thus in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$, and according to part (1), $u \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$. \square

The cocycles

Let $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$. Then, for every $\rho \in \Delta$ we consider the θ -summable spectral triple $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)$ from Theorem 4.10, which is even when π_R is graded and odd when it is ungraded. From the same theorem we also know that the representation $\pi_R \circ \rho : \mathfrak{A}_\Delta \rightarrow \text{dom}(\delta)$ is continuous. Hence, by Theorem 3.3 the spectral triple has a corresponding JLO cocycle which we will denote by τ_ρ . The JLO cocycles τ_ρ , $\rho \in \Delta$, will play a central role in the rest of this article as noncommutative geometric invariants associated to DHR endomorphisms. Note that if Δ is a semigroup then, for $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta$ we have $\rho\sigma \in \Delta$ and $\tau_{\rho\sigma} = \sigma^* \tau_\rho$ where σ^* is the pull-back of $\sigma \in \text{End}(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$ to $\text{End}(HE^*(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta))$. In particular, $\tau_\rho = \rho^* \tau_\iota$, for all $\rho \in \Delta$.

In general, if $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta$ are localized in a given interval I and $[\rho] = [\sigma]$, then there is a unitary $u \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ such that $\sigma = \text{Ad}(u)\rho$. Accordingly, if $\pi_R(u) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$, then $\tau_\sigma = \tau_\rho^{\pi_R(u)}$ and hence $[\tau_\rho] = [\tau_\sigma]$ by Proposition 3.4. However, in general, the cohomology class of the cocycle τ_ρ associated to ρ could be different from the one of the cocycle τ_σ associated to a localized endomorphism σ equivalent to ρ . Therefore, the cohomology classes of the cocycles τ_ρ , $\rho \in \Delta$, need not give invariants for DHR endomorphisms in the strict sense but only with respect to a finer equivalence relation involving the differentiability of intertwiners. One could say that they are not “topological” invariants but only invariants for the “differentiable structure”. Nonetheless, as a consequence of the following proposition, this distinction turns out to be unnecessary in the case of differentiably transportable automorphisms.

Proposition 4.13. *Suppose $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$. Given $I \in \mathcal{I}$ and two automorphisms $\rho, \sigma \in \Delta_I$ which are equivalent via a unitary in $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$, then the unitary lies actually in $\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$ and the associated cocycles τ_ρ and τ_σ over \mathfrak{A}_Δ give rise to the same cohomology class.*

Proof. We start with the following simple observation for localized covariant automorphisms, a consequence of Proposition 4.7:

$$\text{if two out of } \sigma, \rho, \sigma\rho \text{ are in } \Delta_I^1 \text{ then the third one lies in } \Delta_I^1. \quad (4.5)$$

Let now ρ and σ be the two equivalent automorphisms and $u \in \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ the intertwining unitary. Considering the three localized automorphisms $\text{Ad}(u), \rho, \sigma = \text{Ad}(u)\rho$, the latter two are in Δ_I by assumption, so $\text{Ad}(u) \in \Delta_I^1$ by (4.5). Then Proposition 4.12 implies that $u \in \mathfrak{A}_{\Delta^1}(I) = \mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I) \subset \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$. Applying Proposition 3.4 with $A = \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$, $\pi = \pi_R \circ \rho$ and $v = \pi_R(u)$ finally provides the equivalence of the cocycles $\tau_\sigma = \tau_{\text{Ad}(u)\rho}$ and τ_ρ on the global algebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ . \square

Our final observation has already been announced at the beginning of this section, namely that our spectral triples have to be constructed out of a certain global rather than local algebra:

Proposition 4.14. *Given any $\rho \in \Delta \cap \Delta^1$, we have*

$$[\tau_\rho|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}] = [\tau_\iota|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}], \quad I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

In other words, all JLO cocycles for differentiably transportable endomorphisms are locally cohomologous.

Proof. Let $I_1 \in \mathcal{I}$ be the localisation region of ρ and let $I \in \mathcal{I}$ be given. Choose any $I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\bar{I}_2 \subset I'$, and choose $g \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})^{(\infty)}$ such that $I_2 = gI_1$. Then $\rho^g = \text{Ad}(z(\rho, g)^*) \circ \rho$ is localized in I_2 and hence ρ^g acts trivially on $\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$. It follows that $\tau_\rho|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)} = \tau_\iota^{\pi_R(z(\rho, g))}|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}$. Now, according to Proposition 3.4 $[\tau_\iota^{\pi_R(z(\rho, g))}] = [\tau_\iota]$ and hence there exists an entire cochain $\psi \in C^\bullet(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$ such that $\tau_{\text{Ad}(z(\rho, g))} = \tau + \partial\psi$. Restricting a coboundary to a subalgebra gives us again a coboundary: a coboundary is the image under ∂ of a cochain, and restricting a cochain to a subalgebra gives again a cochain, now over the subalgebra; applying then ∂ to this restricted cochain defines a coboundary (over the subalgebra), which by construction is just the restriction of the original coboundary. Thus $(\partial\psi)|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)} = \partial(\psi|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}) \in CE^\bullet(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I))$ is again a coboundary and $\tau_\rho|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)} = \tau|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)} + (\partial\psi)|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}$ is cohomologous to $\tau|_{\mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)}$. \square

5 Pairing with K-theory for superconformal nets and geometric invariants for DHR endomorphisms

Even case

The spectral triples in Theorem 4.10 associated to $(\mathcal{A}, \Delta \subset \Delta^0)$ and an irreducible graded Ramond representation π_R is even, so the corresponding JLO cocycle τ_ρ , $\rho \in \Delta$ are even, and they pair with $K_0(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$ -classes: in fact, according to Theorem 3.3(3), for a projection

$p \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$, the densely defined operator $\pi_R(\rho(p))_- Q + \pi_R(\rho(p))_+$ from $\pi_R(\rho(p))_+ \mathcal{H}_{R,+}$ to $\pi_R(\rho(p))_- \mathcal{H}_{R,-}$ is a Fredholm operator and

$$\tau_\rho(p) = \text{ind}_{\pi_R(\rho(p))_+ \mathcal{H}_{R,+}} (\pi_R(\rho(p))_- Q + \pi_R(\rho(p))_+).$$

The task is to choose this p in a suitable and general (model-independent) manner. Note that if $\pi_R(p)$ projects onto a subspace of $\mathcal{H}_{R,+}$, then $\pi_R(p)_- = 0$ so that $\pi_R(p)_- Q + \pi_R(p)_+ = 0$ and $\pi_R(p)_- \mathcal{H}_{R,-} = \{0\}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_\rho(p) &= \text{ind}(\pi_R(p)_- Q + \pi_R(p)_+) = \dim \ker_{\pi_R(p)_+ \mathcal{H}_{R,+}}(0) - \dim \ker_{\pi_R(p)_- \mathcal{H}_{R,-}}(0) \\ &= \dim(\pi_R(p) \mathcal{H}_{R,+}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

However, not all such p are in \mathfrak{A}_Δ , e.g. the projection $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \Gamma_R) \notin \text{dom}(\delta)$ onto $\mathcal{H}_{R,+}$, so we have to find suitable subprojections.

Given a representation π of $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, which is quasi-equivalent to a subrepresentation of the universal representation of $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, denote by $s(\pi) \in \mathcal{Z}(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma))$ the central support of the projection onto this subrepresentation so that, in particular $\pi(s(\pi)) = \mathbf{1}$. Recall from Proposition 2.12 and Remark 4.5 the decomposition $\pi_R|_{C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)} = \pi_{R,+} \oplus \pi_{R,-} = \pi_{R,+} \oplus \pi_{R,+} \circ \hat{\gamma}$ into irreducible representations of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ on $\mathcal{H}_R = \mathcal{H}_{R,+} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,-}$. Considering then for π the irreducible representation $\pi_{R,+}$, we get $\pi_{R,+}(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)) = B(\mathcal{H}_{R,+})$, and $\pi_{R,+}$ restricts to an isomorphism $s(\pi_{R,+})W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H}_{R,+})$. Let $\mathcal{H}_{R,0} \subset \mathcal{H}_R$ be the minimal energy subspace, i.e., the (finite-dimensional) $L_0^{\pi_R}$ -eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue $\text{lw}(\pi_R) = \text{lw}(\pi_{R,+})$, and let $\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+} := \mathcal{H}_{R,0} \cap \mathcal{H}_{R,+}$ be its even part. Note that, by replacing if necessary Γ_R with $-\Gamma_R$, we can always assume that $\dim(\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}) \neq 0$. We consider any projection $p \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ such that $\pi_{R,+}(p) \in B(\mathcal{H}_{R,+})$ is the projection onto $\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$. Then $p_{0,+} := p \cdot s(\pi_{R,+}) \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ is well-defined and does not depend on the explicit choice of p , and neither does it depend on the explicit π_R in its unitary equivalence class.

Definition 5.1. Given a graded Ramond representation $(\pi_R, \mathcal{H}_R, \Gamma_R)$ of \mathcal{A} , we call the associated projection $p_{0,+} \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ its *characteristic projection*.

It is natural to ask whether $p_{0,+}$ lies even in \mathfrak{A}_Δ , and whether it does the job we want it to do. A partial answer is contained in

Proposition 5.2. (1) $p_{0,+}$ has the following characteristic property:

$$\pi_{R,+}(p_{0,+}) = \text{projection onto } \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$$

and $\pi(p_{0,+}) = 0$ if $\pi_{R,+}$ is not equivalent to a subrepresentation of π .

(2) In (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) , the characteristic projection attains the form

$$\pi_R(p_{0,+}) = \chi_1(e^{-(L_0^{\pi_R} - \text{lw } \pi_R)}) \frac{\mathbf{1} + \Gamma_R}{2} \in \text{dom}(\delta) \subset B(\mathcal{H}_R), \quad (5.2)$$

where χ_1 denotes the characteristic function of $\{1\} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

(3) Suppose $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$, and $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and π_R are disjoint, for every $\rho \in \Delta$ with $[\rho] \neq [\iota]$. Then $p_{0,+} \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$.

Proof. (1) is obvious from the definition of $p_{0,+}$.

(2) Since $\pi_{R,+}$ and $\pi_{R,-}$ are inequivalent irreducible representations they are disjoint and hence $\pi_{R,-}(s(\pi_{R,+})) = 0$; recalling that $\pi_{R,+}(s(\pi_{R,+})) = \mathbf{1}$ it follows that $\pi_R(s(\pi_{R,+}))$ is the projection of \mathcal{H}_R onto $\mathcal{H}_{R,+}$, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{1} + \Gamma_R)$. The projection in $B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ onto the

finite-dimensional subspace of lowest energy $\mathcal{H}_{R,0}$ is obviously given by $\chi_1(e^{-(L_0^{\pi_R} - \text{lw } \pi_R)})$ and the conclusion follows.

(3) By definition, $\pi_R(p_{0,+})$ is the projection onto the even part of the *finite*-dimensional eigenspace corresponding to the $L_0^{\pi_R}$ -eigenvalue $\text{lw}(\pi_R)$. Q commutes with $L_0^{\pi_R}$ and hence it restricts to an operator, which is obviously bounded, on this finite-dimensional eigenspace (with spectrum $\subset \{\pm\sqrt{\text{lw}(\pi_R) - c/24}\}$). It follows that $\pi_R(p_{0,+}) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$. Given $\rho \in \Delta$ equivalent to ι , we have $\rho = \text{Ad}(u)$ with u a unitary in \mathfrak{A}_Δ , according to Proposition 4.14; thus $\pi_R \circ \rho(p_{0,+}) = \pi_R(u)\pi_R(p_{0,+})\pi_R(u)^*$ lies in $\text{dom}(\delta)$, too. On the other hand, for irreducible $\rho \not\sim \iota$, we have by assumption $\pi_R \circ \rho(p_{0,+}) = 0$, so $\pi_R \circ \rho(p_{0,+}) \in \text{dom}(\delta)$. \square

Now we are in the position to prove our main theorem concerning the even index pairing:

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a superconformal net with a fixed supersymmetric graded Ramond irreducible representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) with supercharge Q , and let $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$ be a subset of localized endomorphisms containing ι . Then $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$ is a family of even θ -summable spectral triples and the associated even JLO cocycles have the following properties:*

- (1) *Suppose $\tau_\iota(\mathbf{1}) = \text{ind}(Q_+) \neq 0$ and that, for fixed $\sigma \in \Delta$ and all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint. Then, for all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, we have $[\tau_\rho] \neq [\tau_\sigma]$.*
- (2) *Suppose that, for fixed automorphism $\sigma \in \Delta$ and all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $\rho \neq \sigma$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint. Then for every $\rho \in \Delta$ with $\rho \neq \sigma$, we have $[\tau_\rho] \neq [\tau_\sigma]$.*
- (3) *Suppose $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$ and that, for fixed automorphism $\sigma \in \Delta$ and all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint. Then for every $\rho \in \Delta$, we have*

$$[\rho] = [\sigma] \quad \text{iff} \quad [\tau_\rho] = [\tau_\sigma].$$

In either case, the two non-equivalent cocycles are separated by pairing them with a suitable element from $K_0(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$.

Proof. We have an even θ -summable spectral triple according to Theorem 4.10.

(1) Note that under the present conditions, $\pi_R \circ \rho(s(\pi_R \circ \sigma)) = 0$ if $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, and $\pi_R \circ \rho(s(\pi_R \circ \sigma)) = \mathbf{1}$ if $[\rho] = [\sigma]$; thus $s(\pi_R \circ \sigma) \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$. Moreover, it separates the cocycles since $\tau_\rho(s(\pi_R \circ \sigma)) = 0$ if $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, while $\tau_\rho(s(\pi_R \circ \sigma)) = \tau_\iota(\mathbf{1}) = \text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}_{R,+}}(Q_+) \neq 0$ if $[\rho] = [\sigma]$.

(2) Suppose $\rho \neq \sigma$. Then

$$\pi_R \circ \rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \pi_R \circ \rho\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+}) = 0$$

because $p_{0,+} < s(\pi_R)$ and because $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint by assumption, whence $\pi_R \circ \rho\sigma^{-1}$ and π_R are disjoint since σ is an automorphism. On the other hand, for $\rho = \sigma$,

$$\pi_R \circ \rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \text{projection onto } \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+} \in \text{dom}(\delta),$$

so $\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+}) \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$. If $\rho \neq \sigma$, we then have $\tau_\rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = 0$, whereas $\tau_\sigma(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \dim(\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}) \neq 0$, so that $[\tau_\rho] \neq [\tau_\sigma]$, and they are separated by $\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})$.

(3) Since $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$, ρ is equivalent via a unitary in \mathfrak{A}_Δ to an endomorphism localized in the same interval $I \in \mathcal{I}$ as σ , so we may assume without loss of generality that ρ and

σ are actually localized in the same interval I . If $[\rho] = [\sigma]$, then according to Proposition 4.14 they are intertwined by a unitary $u \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta(I)$ wherefore

$$\pi_R \circ \rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \text{Ad}(\pi_R(u))(\text{projection onto } \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}) \in \text{dom}(\delta).$$

On the other hand, if $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, then $\pi_R \circ \rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = 0$ by the assumption on disjointness. Thus $\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+}) \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$, and it separates the cocycles as follows:

$$\tau_\rho(\sigma^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \begin{cases} \tau_\iota^{\pi_R(u)}(p_{0,+}) = \tau_\iota(p_{0,+}) = \dim(\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}) & \text{if } [\rho] = [\sigma] \\ 0 & \text{if } [\rho] \neq [\sigma]. \end{cases}$$

□

Odd case

The spectral triple associated to \mathcal{A} , a subset $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$ and an irreducible ungraded Ramond representation π_R is odd. According to Theorem 3.3(3) the index pairing for odd spectral triples is given by

$$\tau_\iota(v) = \text{ind}_{\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\mathcal{H}_R}(\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\pi_R(v)\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)),$$

for every unitary $v \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$, where $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\pi_R(u_{0,+})\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)$ is considered as an operator from $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\mathcal{H}_R$ to $\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\mathcal{H}_R$. Pictorially speaking, the unitary $\pi_R(v)$ should therefore act as a certain shift on the spectrum of Q if we want a non-vanishing pairing, or otherwise as the unit element if we want a trivial pairing. Note here that the spectrum of Q is discrete because that of $L_0^{\pi_R} = Q^2 + c/24$ is so.

Since π_R is ungraded, it remains irreducible in restriction to \mathcal{A}^γ (cf. Proposition 2.12) and defines an irreducible representation of $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, denoted again π_R . As in the even case, $s(\pi_R) \in \mathcal{Z}(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma))$ stands for the central support of the projection onto the subrepresentation π_R of the universal representation of $W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, and π_R restricts to an isomorphism $\pi_R|_{s(\pi_R)W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)}$ between $s(\pi_R)W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ and $B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ owing to irreducibility. Thus

$$u_{0,+} := (\pi_R|_{s(\pi_R)W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)})^{-1}(u_s) + (\mathbf{1} - s(\pi_R)) \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma),$$

with $u_s \in B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ the spectrum shift from Construction 5.5 below depending on Q , is a well-defined unitary.

Definition 5.4. Given an ungraded Ramond representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) of \mathcal{A} , we call the above $u_{0,+} \in W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ the *characteristic unitary* for π_R .

We have a similar characteristic property as in the even case (cf. Proposition 5.2): $\pi_R(u_{0,+}) = u_s$, the spectrum shift, while $\pi(u_{0,+}) = \mathbf{1}$ if π has no subrepresentation equivalent to π_R .

Construction 5.5. We would like to give a general construction of the *spectrum shift unitary* $u_s \in B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ used in the preceding definition. The construction is somehow lengthy and technical, but the point is that a priori not much is known about the dimension of the eigenspaces of Q , so we have to go through all single steps.

(1) Consider the lowest energy subspace of \mathcal{H}_R : the finite-dimensional subspace where $L_0^{\pi_R}$ has eigenvalue $h = \text{lw}(\pi_R)$. On this subspace, $Q = G_0^{\pi_R}$ is diagonalisable with spectrum $\subset \{\pm\sqrt{h - \frac{c}{24}}\}$, since Q is selfadjoint and $Q^2 = L_0^{\pi_R} - \frac{c}{24}$. Let $p \in B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ be the projection onto the (nonzero!) eigenspace of Q corresponding to the eigenvalue

$\{\lambda_0 := \sqrt{h - \frac{c}{24}}\}$, denoted here by $\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$ but not to be confused with the different one in the even pairing. Then p is well-defined, non-trivial, lies in the image $\pi_R(W^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma))$ owing to irreducibility, and commutes with Q by construction.

(2) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{H}_{R,n}$ be the subspace of $L_0^{\pi_R}$ -eigenvalue $h + n$, and consider two orthogonal copies $\mathcal{H}_{R,n,\pm}$ of $\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$ in $\mathcal{H}_{R,n}$ such that the selfadjoint and diagonalisable operator Q has eigenvalue $\lambda_n := \sqrt{h + n - \frac{c}{24}} > 0$ on $\mathcal{H}_{R,n,+}$ and $-\lambda_n < 0$ on $\mathcal{H}_{R,n,-}$. Let us check that this is always possible. First, given $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$ such that $Q\xi_0 = \lambda_0\xi_0$, let

$$\xi_{\pm n} := \left(L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \frac{1}{2}(-\lambda_0 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n})G_{-n}^{\pi_R} \right) \xi_0.$$

To understand this definition, recall from Definition 2.11 that \mathcal{A} as a superconformal net contains the super-Virasoro net introduced in Example 2.10 as a conformal subnet. Then π_R restricts to a Ramond representation of that subnet, and according to Proposition 2.14 we have the corresponding field operators $G_n^{\pi_R}$ and $L_n^{\pi_R}$ acting on \mathcal{H}_R . Using the commutation relations (2.5), which hold in particular on the finite energy vectors like $\xi_{\pm n}$, we then find

$$\begin{aligned} Q\xi_{\pm n} &= Q \left(L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \frac{1}{2}(-\lambda_0 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n})G_{-n}^{\pi_R} \right) \xi_0 \\ &= \lambda_0 \left(L_{-n}^{\pi_R} - \frac{1}{2}(-\lambda_0 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n})G_{-n}^{\pi_R} \right) \xi_0 + \left(\frac{n}{2}G_{-n}^{\pi_R} + (-\lambda_0 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n})L_{-n}^{\pi_R} \right) \xi_0 \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n} L_{-n}^{\pi_R} \xi_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda_0^2 + n \mp \lambda_0 \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n} \right) G_{-n}^{\pi_R} \xi_0 \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n} \left(L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \frac{1}{2}(-\lambda_0 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n})G_{-n}^{\pi_R} \right) \xi_0 \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n} \xi_{\pm n}, \end{aligned}$$

so for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the corresponding $\xi_{\pm n} \in \mathcal{H}_{R,n}$ are eigenvectors with eigenvalues $\pm \lambda_n = \pm \sqrt{\lambda_0^2 + n}$, respectively. Second, given two such $\xi_0 \perp \eta_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{R,0} \subset \ker(L_n^{\pi_R}) \cap \ker(G_n^{\pi_R})$, with $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ the Q -eigenvalue of η_0 and arbitrary $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \alpha G_{-n}^{\pi_R})\xi_0, (L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \alpha G_{-n}^{\pi_R})\eta_0 \rangle &= \langle \xi_0, (L_n^{\pi_R} + \alpha G_n^{\pi_R})(L_{-n}^{\pi_R} + \alpha G_{-n}^{\pi_R})\eta_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \xi_0, (2(n + \alpha^2)L_0 + 3n\alpha G_0^{\pi_R} + (n^3 + 4n^2 - n - 1)\frac{c}{12})\eta_0 \rangle \\ &= (2(n + \alpha^2)(\lambda_0^2 + \frac{c}{24}) + 3n\alpha\lambda_0 + (n^3 + 4n^2 - n - 1)\frac{c}{12}) \langle \xi_0, \eta_0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

which vanishes due to the orthogonality assumption $\xi_0 \perp \eta_0$, so $\xi_{\pm n}$ and $\eta_{\pm n}$ are again mutually orthogonal. These two facts together show that we have two copies of $\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$ in $\mathcal{H}_{R,n}$ on which Q has eigenvalues $\lambda_n > 0 > \lambda_{-n}$ respectively, so they are in fact orthogonal and unambiguously denoted by $\mathcal{H}_{R,n,\pm}$.

(3) Consider now

$$\mathcal{H}_{R,\text{shift}} := \dots \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,n,-} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,1,-} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,1,+} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,n,+} \oplus \dots$$

Let u_s be the standard left shift on $\mathcal{H}_{R,\text{shift}}$ (mapping every component isomorphically into the next one on its left, in particular $\xi_n \mapsto \xi_{n-1}$, for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$), extended by the identical action on the orthogonal complement of $\mathcal{H}_{R,\text{shift}}$ in \mathcal{H}_R . It is clearly a unitary in $B(\mathcal{H}_R)$. Moreover, it has bounded commutator with Q : for all $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$(u_s Q u_s^* - Q)\xi_{\pm n} = u_s Q \xi_{\pm n+1} \mp \lambda_n \xi_{\pm n} = \pm(\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n)\xi_{\pm n},$$

where $|(\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n)| = |\sqrt{h + n + 1 - \frac{c}{24}} - \sqrt{h + n - \frac{c}{24}}| \leq 1$, and

$$(u_s Q u_s^* - Q)\psi = 0, \quad \psi \in \mathcal{H}_R \ominus \mathcal{H}_{R,\text{shift}}^\perp,$$

so $u_s \in \text{dom}(\delta)$.

(4) Now that we have the above shift $u_s \in \text{dom}(\delta)$, the desired index on $\mathcal{H}_{R,\text{shift}}$ is well-defined, and we find

$$\text{ind}_{\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)\mathcal{H}_R}(\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)u_s\chi_{[0,\infty)}(Q)) = \dim \mathcal{H}_{R,0,+} \neq 0.$$

(5) Let us make a brief remark. Performing the above construction in the case of a graded representation $(\pi_R, \mathcal{H}_R, \Gamma_R)$ has a serious consequence: the shift unitary $u_s \in B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ is not even with respect to the natural grading Γ_R , so it cannot lie in the image $\bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)) \simeq B(\mathcal{H}_{R,+}) \oplus B(\mathcal{H}_{R,-})$, but only in $B(\mathcal{H}_R) = B(\mathcal{H}_{R,+} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{R,-})$. In the case of ungraded π_R , however, π_R remains irreducible in restriction to \mathcal{A}^γ , so $\bigvee_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)) = B(\mathcal{H}_R)$, and $u_s \in B(\mathcal{H}_R)$ therefore lies in the von Neumann algebra generated by the $\pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$. \square

We summarise this construction in

Theorem 5.6. *Let \mathcal{A} be a superconformal net with a fixed supersymmetric ungraded Ramond irreducible representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) with supercharge Q , and let $\Delta \subset \Delta^0$ be a subset of localized endomorphisms containing ι . Then $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$ is a family of odd θ -summable spectral triples and the associated odd JLO cocycles have the following properties:*

- (1) *Suppose that, for fixed automorphism $\sigma \in \Delta$ and all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $\rho \neq \sigma$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint. Then for every $\rho \in \Delta$ with $\rho \neq \sigma$, we have $[\tau_\rho] \neq [\tau_\sigma]$.*
- (2) *Suppose $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$ and that, for fixed automorphism $\sigma \in \Delta$ and all $\rho \in \Delta$ with $[\rho] \neq [\sigma]$, $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma$ are disjoint. Then for every $\rho \in \Delta$, we have*

$$[\rho] = [\sigma] \quad \text{iff} \quad [\tau_\rho] = [\tau_\sigma].$$

In either case, the two non-equivalent cocycles are separated by pairing them with a suitable element from $K_1(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$.

Proof. We have a family of odd θ -summable spectral triples according to Theorem 4.10 and our standing assumption (4.1). The remaining statements (1-2) are proved as those in Theorem 5.3(2-3) with $p_{0,+}$ replaced by $u_{0,+}$ and the lowest energy subspace representation by the spectrum shift unitary $u_s \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ from Construction 5.5. \square

6 Examples from super-current algebra nets and super-Virasoro nets

Basics of the super-current algebra net

In order to define the super-current algebra net and its representations, we need basically two ingredients: loop group nets and free fermion nets, and we start with the former ones.

Let G be a simple simply-connected simply-laced compact Lie group, \mathfrak{g} its simple Lie algebra and $LG = C^\infty(S^1, G)$ its loop group. Let d denote the dimension, h^\vee the dual Coxeter number, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the basic inner or scalar product on \mathfrak{g} , a multiple of the Killing

form normalized in such a way that $\langle \theta, \theta \rangle = 2$ with θ the highest root of \mathfrak{g} . Furthermore, let $(e_a)_{a=1,\dots,d}$ be an orthonormal basis with respect to this scalar product and f_{abc} the structure constants of \mathfrak{g} with respect to $(e_a)_{a=1,\dots,d}$, cf. [Kac94, Sec.1&2].

The corresponding *affine Kac-Moody algebra* or *\mathfrak{g} -current algebra* is the complex Lie algebra $\hat{\mathbf{L}}\mathfrak{g}$ generated by J_n^a , $a = 1, \dots, d$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\hat{c}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ and $\hat{d}_{\mathfrak{g}}$, with commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned} [J_m^a, J_n^b] &= \sum_c i f_{abc} J_{m+n}^c + \delta_{m+n,0} \delta_{a,b} m \hat{c}_G, & [J_m^a, \hat{c}_{\mathfrak{g}}] &= 0, \\ [J_m^a, \hat{d}_{\mathfrak{g}}] &= m J_m^a, & [\hat{c}_{\mathfrak{g}}, \hat{d}_{\mathfrak{g}}] &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

cf. [KT85] and also [Kac94, Sec.7] for a more systematic construction based on the central extension of the complexified loop algebra $C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}})$. The above scalar product on \mathfrak{g} extends to a scalar product on the complexification $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and thus gives rise to a scalar product on $C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}})$ namely $f, g \mapsto \langle f, g \rangle := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{S^1} \langle f, g \rangle$; we write \mathcal{K} for the corresponding Hilbert space completion, which consists of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -valued square-integrable functions on S^1 , and \mathcal{K}_I for the subspace of generated by those supported in $I \in \mathcal{I}$. An orthonormal basis of \mathcal{K} is given by $e_r^a := e_a \iota^r$, $a = 1, \dots, d$, $r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$, with the smooth functions $\iota^r : z \in S^1 \setminus \{-1\} \mapsto c_r z^r \in S^1$ and c_r a suitable normalization scalar. Another orthonormal basis is obtained analogously with the choice $r \in \mathbb{Z}$. Notice that $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ can be identified with the Lie subalgebra of $C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}})$ spanned by $(e_0^a)_{a=1\dots d}$ or the Lie subalgebra of $\hat{\mathbf{L}}\mathfrak{g}$ generated by $(-i J_0^a)_{a=1\dots d}$.

Second, the *d-fermion algebra* or (*self-dual*) *CAR algebra* \mathfrak{f} is the unital graded C^* -algebra generated by odd elements $F(f)$, with $f \in \mathcal{K}$, satisfying $F(f)^* = F(\bar{f})$ and the anticommutation relations $[F(\bar{f}), F(g)]_+ = \langle f, g \rangle \mathbf{1}$, so in particular $\|F(f)\| = \|f\|$, cf. [Ara70, Böc96a] for further information. The elements $F_r^a := F(e_r^a)$, with $a = 1, \dots, d$ and $r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ or \mathbb{Z} and commutation relations

$$[F_r^a, F_s^b]_+ = \delta_{r+s,0} \delta_{a,b} \mathbf{1}.$$

define two Lie superalgebras inside \mathfrak{f} , called the *Neveu-Schwarz fermion algebra* \mathfrak{f}_{NS} and *Ramond fermion algebra* \mathfrak{f}_R , respectively.

We are interested in unitary highest weight irreducible representations. These representations are characterized by a level $l \in \mathbb{N}$ (the scalar value of the central element $\hat{c}_{\mathfrak{g}}$) and an integral dominant weight λ of \mathfrak{g} (which determine the action of the maximal toral subalgebra, $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ of \mathfrak{g} on the highest weight vector) such that $\langle \lambda, \theta \rangle \leq l$, and are denoted by $\pi_{l,\lambda}^{\mathfrak{g}}$, cf. [Kac94, Sec.10&11]. For each level $l \in \mathbb{N}$, the set $\Phi_l^{\mathfrak{g}}$ of the allowed integral dominant weight is finite and hence the set of equivalence classes of representations is finite.

The unitary irreducible representations $(\pi^{\mathfrak{f}}, \mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{f}})$ of \mathfrak{f} in which we are interested are those which have positive energy in restriction to one of the subalgebras \mathfrak{f}_{NS} or \mathfrak{f}_R , cf. [Böc96b, Sec.3&4] and also [Böc96a]. In the first case, such a representation is a Fock space representation and unique and called the Neveu-Schwarz or vacuum representation of \mathfrak{f} , denoted by $\pi_{NS}^{\mathfrak{f}}$. In the second case, it is determined by an irreducible representation space of the 0-mode Clifford algebra generated by $\{F_0^a : a = 1, \dots, d\}$. Such a space is of dimension $2^{[d/2]}$; if d is even, it carries a natural grading and is unique; if instead d is odd, there are two inequivalent spaces and they are ungraded, but their direct sum can be equipped with a natural grading, cf. [GBVF01, Sec.5.3] together with [Was10, Sec.3.12] for details on the construction. We write $\pi_R^{\mathfrak{f}}$ for the unique (if d is even) or one of the two (if d is odd) irreducible representations, called Ramond representation of \mathfrak{f} .

For $(\pi^{\mathfrak{f}}, \mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{f}})$ either the Neveu-Schwarz or Ramond representation of \mathfrak{f} , we obtain a

unitary representation of the \mathfrak{g} -current algebra at level h^\vee by

$$J_n^{a,\pi^\mathfrak{f}} := \pi^\mathfrak{f}(J_n^a) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_r \sum_{b,c=1}^d f_{abc} \pi^\mathfrak{f}(F_{n-r}^b) \pi^\mathfrak{f}(F_r^c). \quad (6.1)$$

The summation in r is obviously over the set $\frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ for Neveu-Schwarz or \mathbb{Z} for Ramond type, respectively. This defines the *diagonal currents* $J_n^{a,\pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi^\mathfrak{f}} = J_n^{a,\pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \mathbf{1}_\mathfrak{f} + \mathbf{1}_{l,\lambda} \otimes J_n^{a,\pi^\mathfrak{f}}$ on $\mathcal{H}_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{H}^\mathfrak{f}$, which we shall frequently use henceforth. The vacuum diagonal currents are those determined by J_n^{a,π_0} , with $\pi_0 = \pi_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}$. In either of those representations $\pi = \pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g}, \pi^\mathfrak{f}, \pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi^\mathfrak{f}$, the \mathfrak{g} -current modes satisfy linear energy bounds in terms of the corresponding conformal Hamiltonian L_0^π , cf. [BSM90, Sec.2], [CW05, Sec.4]. In complete analogy to Example 2.10 this permits us to define unbounded selfadjoint smeared fields on \mathcal{H}_π localized in $I \in \mathcal{I}_0$ with invariant core $C^\infty(L_0^\pi)$ as the closures

$$J^\pi(f) = \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^d f_{n,a} J_n^{a,\pi} \right)^-, \quad f \in C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g})_I,$$

where $f_{n,a}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote the rapidly decreasing Fourier modes of the e_a -component of f . If $\pi = \pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi^\mathfrak{f}$, then we write $F^\pi(f) \equiv \mathbf{1}_{l,\lambda} \otimes F^{\pi^\mathfrak{f}}(f)$ and (6.1) implies the following important commutation relations:

$$[J^\pi(f), F^\pi(g)] = i F^\pi([f, g]), \quad f, g \in C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g}). \quad (6.2)$$

For the Lie group G and given level $l \in \mathbb{N}$, the *current algebra net of G at level l* is defined as

$$\mathcal{A}_{G_l}(I) := \{e^{i J_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g}(fX)} : f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I, X \in \mathfrak{g}\}'', \quad I \in \mathcal{I},$$

which is often introduced in the equivalent way $\pi_{l,0}^G(\{x \in \mathrm{L} G : x|_{I'} = \mathbf{1}\})''$ and called *loop group net*, with $\pi_{l,0}^G$ the integration to $\mathrm{L} G$ of $\pi_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g}$, cf. [FG93, Sec.3.9], and [PS86, Tol99, Was98]. The *d-fermion net* is the graded-local net defined as

$$\mathcal{F}(I) := \{F_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(fX) : f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I, X \in \mathfrak{g}\}'', \quad I \in \mathcal{I},$$

whose grading comes from \mathfrak{f} , cf. [Böc96a, Böc96a] for the definition and structure of the even subnet. Both \mathcal{A}_{G_l} and \mathcal{F} are known to be diffeomorphism-covariant. Thus the product net

$$\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}_{G_l} \otimes \mathcal{F} \quad (6.3)$$

is a graded-local diffeomorphism-covariant net (with grading γ the product of the trivial grading on the first and the nontrivial above grading on the second factor), which we call the *super-current algebra net of G at level $l + h^\vee$* . Its central charge is $c = \frac{d}{2} + \frac{dl}{l+h^\vee}$.

Lemma 6.1. *The algebras $\mathcal{A}(I)$ are generated by the fermionic fields $F_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(f)$ together with the exponentials of the diagonal currents $e^{i J_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(f)}$, with $f \in C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g})_I$.*

This follows immediately from the facts that $e^{i J_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(f)} = e^{i J_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g}(f)} \otimes e^{i J_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(f)}$ and that $e^{i J_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}(f)} \in \mathcal{F}(I)$ as a consequence of (6.2) and graded-Haag duality.

The super-Sugawara construction [KT85, Sec.2&4] in the representation $\pi = \pi_{l,\lambda}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi^\mathfrak{f}$ gives now rise to a representation of the super-Virasoro algebra with central charge $c =$

$\frac{d}{2} + \frac{dl}{l+h^\vee}$ and with generators

$$\begin{aligned} G_r^\pi &:= \frac{1}{\sqrt{l+g}} \sum_{a,m} : \left(J_m^{a,\pi^G} + \frac{1}{3} J_m^{a,\pi^\mathcal{F}} \right) F_{r-m}^{a,\pi^\mathcal{F}} : \\ L_n^\pi &:= \frac{1}{2(l+g)} \sum_a : \left(\sum_m J_m^{a,\pi^G} J_{n-m}^{a,\pi^G} - \sum_r r F_r^{a,\pi^\mathcal{F}} F_{n-r}^{a,\pi^\mathcal{F}} \right) :, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where $: \cdot :$ stands for normal ordering, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ or \mathbb{Z} (for $\pi^\mathfrak{f}$ of Neveu-Schwarz or Ramond type, respectively). Considering then for π the (diagonal) vacuum representation $\pi_0 = \pi_{l,0}^\mathfrak{g} \otimes \pi_{NS}^\mathfrak{f}$, we notice that the Lie algebra representation of the Virasoro algebra with generators $L_n^{\pi_0}$ integrates to the projective unitary representation U of $\text{Diff}(S^1)^{(\infty)}$ [Tol99] which turns out to be the one making the net \mathcal{A} diffeomorphism-covariant. We would like to show that \mathcal{A} is superconformal in the sense of Definition 2.11.

The procedure is standard (cf. e.g. [CKL08, Sec.6.3]), but for the reader's convenience we provide a sketch, and for the sake of readability we drop the superscripts π which stand for the vacuum representation π_0 here. The (graded) commutation relations between the fields L, G and J, F in the above super-Sugawara construction are written in [KT85, (2.5)]. In terms of smeared fields, a straight-forward computation yields (on the core $C^\infty(L_0)$):

$$\begin{aligned} [J(f), L(g)] &= -i J(f'g), \quad [F(f), L(g)] = -i(F(f'g) - \frac{i}{2} F(fg')), \\ [J(f), G(g)] &= -i F(f'g), \quad [F(f), G(g)] = J(fg), \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

for $f \in C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g})_I$ and $g \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$ with $I \in \mathcal{I}_\mathbb{R}$; notice that the first relation holds actually for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Thus, $L(g), G(g)$ (graded-) commute with $J(f), F(f)$ if $\text{supp } f \cap \text{supp } g = \emptyset$. Moreover, the four fields satisfy linear energy bounds w.r.t. L_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(f)\xi\| &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|f\|_2, \quad \|J(f)\xi\| \leq c_J(f) \|(\mathbf{1} + L_0)\xi\|, \\ \|G(g)\xi\| &\leq c_G(g) \|(\mathbf{1} + L_0)^{1/2}\xi\|, \quad \|L(g)\xi\| \leq c_L(g) \|(\mathbf{1} + L_0)\xi\|, \end{aligned}$$

for all $\xi \in C^\infty(L_0)$ and with suitable positive real constants $c_J(f), c_G(g), c_L(g)$ depending only on f, g , cf. [BSM90, (2.21)&(2.23)] and [CKL08, Sec.6.3]. Following then [CKL08, Sec.6.3] and applying [DF77, Th.3.1], we see that $e^{iL(f)}$ and $e^{iG(f)}$ (graded-) commute with $e^{iJ(f)}$ and $F(f)$, so they lie in $Z\mathcal{A}(I)'Z^* = \mathcal{A}(I')$. They generate the super-Virasoro net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},c}$, which, by rotation covariance, satisfies

$$U(\text{Diff}(S^1)_I^{(\infty)}) \subset \mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},c}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}(I), \quad I \in \mathcal{I},$$

and we can summarize the preceding discussion in

Proposition 6.2. *The super-current algebra net of G at level $l + h^\vee$, $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{G_l} \otimes \mathcal{F}$, is a graded-local superconformal net.*

The Ramond representation $(\pi_R^\mathfrak{f}, \mathcal{H}_R^\mathfrak{f})$ of \mathfrak{f} gives rise to an irreducible Ramond representation of the net \mathcal{F} in the sense of Theorem 2.13, cf. [Böc96a, Böc96b] together with [CKL08, Sec.6.4]. We write (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) , where $\mathcal{H}_R = \mathcal{H}_{l,0} \otimes \mathcal{H}_R^\mathfrak{f}$, for the corresponding Ramond representation of \mathcal{A} which is the identity representation on the first component \mathcal{A}_{G_l} . As explained above, it is graded iff d is even, and the eigenspace of minimal energy $\mathcal{H}_{R,0}$ has dimension $2^{[d/2]}$, where $[d/2]$ denotes the integral part of $d/2$. The restriction of π_R to \mathcal{A}^γ on \mathcal{H}_R will be denoted again by π_R (as in the preceding sections). According to Proposition 2.14 and the explanation at the beginning of Section 4, π_R must be *supersymmetric*

in the sense that it contains an (odd) operator Q such that $Q^2 = L_0^{\pi_R} - \text{const}$, namely $Q := G_0^{\pi_R}$ with $\text{const} = c/24$ (following the notation in Proposition 2.14). The trace-class condition (4.1) can be shown in every locally normal representation of \mathcal{A} , in particular for π_R and the vacuum representation, implying the split property of \mathcal{A} [DLR01]. As can be seen in [Was10, Sec.III.13] or [KT85] or by a straight-forward computation, the following commutation relations hold on the invariant core $C^\infty(L_0^\pi)$:

$$[Q, F^{\pi_R}(f)]_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l+h^\vee}} J^{\pi_R}(f), \quad [Q, J^{\pi_R}(f)] = i\sqrt{l+h^\vee} F^{\pi_R}(f'), \quad f \in C^\infty(S^1, \mathfrak{g}). \quad (6.6)$$

Let us now come to the localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$. Fix an interval $I_0 \in \mathcal{I}$, let $\hat{I}'_0 \subset S^{1(\infty)}$ (the latter regarded as multiplicative abelian group) denote the preimage of I'_0 under the universal covering map, and fix a smooth function $\hat{\phi} : S^{1(\infty)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is locally constant on \hat{I}'_0 and satisfies $\hat{\phi}(te^{i2\pi}) = \hat{\phi}(t) + 2\pi$. Given $z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)$, let $X_z \in \mathfrak{g}$ be a fixed choice such that $\exp(2\pi X_z) = z$, which is possible since G is compact and connected whence \exp is surjective; in particular, if $z = \mathbf{1}$, we choose $X_z = 0$. As $\mathcal{Z}(G)$ is the intersection of all maximal tori of G , X_z lies actually in the maximal toral subalgebra $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{g}} \subset \mathfrak{g}$. For every $I \in \mathcal{I}$, let $\phi_I \in C^\infty(S^1)$ be a function with support in a proper interval of S^1 , coinciding with $\hat{\phi}$ modulo $2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ on I (regarding I as a subset of $S^{1(\infty)}$ via the universal covering map). Then the formula

$$(\pi_{l,z})_I(x) := \text{Ad}(e^{iJ^{\pi_{l,0}}(\phi_I X_z)})(x), \quad x \in \mathcal{A}_{G_I}(I), \quad (6.7)$$

defines a representation, independent of the explicit choice of X_z and ϕ_I . It can be shown that it gives rise to a localized representation of the net \mathcal{A}_{G_I} localized in I_0 and corresponding to [FG93, Sec.3.8&3.9]. The equivalence class $[\pi_{l,z}]$ does not depend on the choice of the interval $I : 0$ nor on the function $\hat{\phi}$ but only on $z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)$. Moreover, $\pi_{l,z}$ is equivalent to the vacuum representation if and only if z is the identity of G .

A similar definition can be given on the component \mathcal{F} : Notice that

$$\mathcal{R} : f \in \mathcal{K} \mapsto \text{Ad}(\exp(\hat{\phi} X_z))(f) \in \mathcal{K}$$

extends to a well-defined automorphism because $\hat{\phi}(te^{i2\pi}) = \hat{\phi}(t) + 2\pi$ and $\exp(2\pi X_z) = z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)$ by construction. This enables us to define

$$\pi_{\mathcal{F},z}(F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(f)) := F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\mathcal{R}f) = F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\text{Ad}(\exp(\hat{\phi} X_z))(f)), \quad f \in \mathcal{K}_I,$$

for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{iJ^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\phi_I X_z)} F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(f) e^{-iJ^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\phi_I X_z)} &= F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\text{Ad}(\exp(\phi_I X_z))(f)) \\ &= F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\text{Ad}(\exp(\hat{\phi} X_z))(f)) \\ &= \pi_{\mathcal{F},z}(F^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(f)), \end{aligned}$$

where the first line follows from a standard integration argument for the covariant $U(1)$ -action on the fermionic currents (similar to [CKL08, Sec.6.3]). Thus we obtain a representation $\pi_{\mathcal{F},z}$ of \mathcal{F} , which restricted to $\mathcal{A}_{G_{h^\vee}}$ obviously has the form (6.7):

$$(\pi_{\mathcal{F},z})_I(x) = \text{Ad}(e^{iJ^{\pi_{NS}^\dagger}(\phi_I X_z)})(x), \quad x \in \mathcal{A}_{G_{h^\vee}}(I), I \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Let us write π_z for the subrepresentation on the even subspace $\mathcal{H}^\Gamma \subset \mathcal{H}$ of the restriction of $\pi_{l,z} \otimes \pi_{\mathcal{F},z}$ to \mathcal{A}^γ . It is clear from the definition that π_z is actually a localized automorphism of the net \mathcal{A}^γ localized in I_0 .

For the sake of readability, we shall henceforth drop the superscripts π_0 on the fields in case π is the vacuum (Neveu-Schwarz) representation π_0 .

We shall consider two different types of localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$:

- (1) We have just constructed a family of localized automorphisms of $\mathcal{A}^\gamma = \mathcal{A}_{G_l} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\gamma$, namely the above π_z , with $z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)$ and localized in the given fixed I_0 . We denote the corresponding localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$ by ρ_z . Since they have statistical dimension 1 they are automorphisms, see Prop. 2.6. Moreover, we have $[\rho_z] = [\rho_y]$ if and only if $z = y$ and $[\rho_z \rho_y] = [\rho_{zy}]$.

By construction their 2-variable cocycles (charge transporters), for given $I \in \mathcal{I}$ containing the closure of I_0 , are the Weyl unitaries

$$z(\rho_z, g) = \iota_I \left(e^{iJ((\hat{\phi} - \hat{\phi} \circ g)X_z)} \right), \quad g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0, I}.$$

- (2) As explained above, the irreducible unitary representations of $\hat{\mathbf{L}}\mathfrak{g}$ at level l are $\pi_{l, \lambda}^\mathfrak{g}$ with $\lambda \in \Phi_l^\mathfrak{g}$ the corresponding integral dominant weight; their integration gives rise to a locally normal representation of \mathcal{A}_{G_l} , which can be implemented in the vacuum representation by an endomorphism localized in I_0 , cf. [FG93, Sec.3.8]. Tensoring with the vacuum representation of \mathcal{F}^γ , it defines a localized endomorphism of the product net \mathcal{A}^γ , and we write ρ_λ for the corresponding localized endomorphism of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$.

We now define two subsets of Δ^0 corresponding to the above two types of localized endomorphisms of $C^*(\mathcal{A}^\gamma)$, which we shall use in order to find applications of the main theorems in Section 5. Starting from those two, further examples can be constructed in a rather straight-forward manner left over to the reader.

Definition 6.3. Letting ρ_z denote the endomorphisms of type (1) above, define

$$\tilde{\Delta} := \text{semigroup generated by } \{\rho_z : z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)\}.$$

Letting ρ_λ denote the endomorphisms of type (2) above, define

$$\Delta := \{\rho_\lambda : \lambda \in \Phi_l^\mathfrak{g}\}.$$

From the following proposition it shall become clear that $\tilde{\Delta} \subset \Delta^1$ in the sense of Definition 4.1. On the other hand, we cannot expect the inclusion $\Delta \subset \Delta^1$ to hold for all choices of the representatives ρ_λ of type (2) above. Actually, we don't even know if this inclusion can hold for a suitable choice of those endomorphisms.

Derivation and spectral triples for the super-current algebra net

Let us now investigate the derivation $(\delta, \text{dom}(\delta))$ coming from the above “supercharge” $Q = G_0^{\pi_R}$ in the Ramond representation (π_R, \mathcal{H}_R) :

Proposition 6.4. *The set $\text{dom}(\delta) \cap \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$ is a σ -weakly dense $*$ -subalgebra of $\pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$ and hence $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ is a σ -weakly dense $*$ -subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$, for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$. The elements $e^{iJ(fX)}$ with $f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$, $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, lie in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$, for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$. In particular, the charge transporters of $\tilde{\Delta}$ are in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$, so in fact $\tilde{\Delta} \subset \Delta^1$.*

Proof. In order to understand the proof we notice that

$$(\pi_R)_I(e^{iJ(fX)}) = e^{iJ^{\pi_R}(fX)}, \quad f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I, I \in \mathcal{I},$$

and

$$(\pi_R)_I(F(fX)) = F^{\pi_R}(fX), \quad f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I, I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}},$$

and we may therefore work with the expressions on the right-hand side. Moreover, in the first three steps of the present proof, we drop the superscripts π_R for the sake of readability, so $J(fX)$, $F(fX)$, L_0 mean actually $J^{\pi_R}(fX)$, $F^{\pi_R}(fX)$ and $L_0^{\pi_R}$.

For an arbitrary interval $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$, we shall prove that first the resolvents and then also the exponentials of $J^{\pi_R}(fX)$ lie in $\text{dom}(\delta) \cap \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$, and in third step we shall deal with the fermion fields. The fourth step concludes the proof.

(1) Recall that as always the subspace $C^\infty(L_0) \subset \mathcal{H}_R$ is a common invariant core for all $J(fX)$, $F(fX)$, and Q . Therefore, proceeding as in [CHKL10, Prop.4.3], $(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}$ preserves this core if $|\Im \lambda|$ is sufficiently large. Thus we have

$$QJ(fX)(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi = J(fX)Q(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi + i\sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi,$$

by (6.6). Adding $-\lambda Q(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi$ on both sides and multiplying then by $(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}$ yields

$$(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}Q\psi = Q(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi + (J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}i\sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}\psi,$$

so $(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1} \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ if $|\Im \lambda|$ is sufficiently large, and

$$\delta((J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1}) = -i\sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-2},$$

using $[F(f'X), J(fX)] = 0$, cf. (6.2). This holds actually for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$, which can be seen as follows. Suppose it holds for λ_0 . The spectrum of $(J(f) - \lambda_0)^{-1}$ lies in $(\mathbb{R} - i\Im \lambda_0)^{-1}$. Consider the complex map

$$\phi(z) := \frac{1}{z^{-1} + (\lambda_0 - \lambda)}$$

which is defined and analytic on an open neighborhood of $(\mathbb{R} - i\Im \lambda_0)^{-1} \subset \mathbb{C}$ and has its only pole in $(\lambda - \lambda_0)^{-1}$. Holomorphic functional calculus then gives

$$(J(f) - \lambda)^{-1} = \phi\left((J(f) - \lambda_0)^{-1}\right) \in \text{dom}(\delta),$$

since $\text{dom}(\delta)$ is closed under holomorphic functional calculus – an adaptation of [BR97, Prop.3.2.29].

(2) By the same reasoning (with the spectral projections of $J(fX)$ denoted by $P_{J(fX)}(\cdot)$), also the exponentials $e^{iJ(fX)}$ preserve $C^\infty(L_0)$. Using Borel functional calculus, Laplace transformation, step (1) and the selfadjointness of Q , $J(fX)$ and $F(f'X)$, we get, for all

$\phi, \psi \in C^\infty(L_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \phi, Q e^{iJ(fX)} \psi \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it} d\langle Q\phi, P_{J(fX)}(t)\psi \rangle \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda}(t-\lambda)^{-1} d\lambda d\langle Q\phi, P_{J(fX)}(t)\psi \rangle(t) \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{i\lambda}(t-\lambda)^{-1} d\langle Q\phi, P_{J(fX)}(t)\psi \rangle d\lambda \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda} (\langle \phi, (J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1} Q\psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \delta((J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1})\psi \rangle) d\lambda \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda} (\langle \phi, (J(fX) - \lambda)^{-1} Q\psi \rangle d\lambda \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda} \langle \phi, i\sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)(J(fX) - \lambda)^{-2}\psi \rangle) d\lambda \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda}(t-\lambda)^{-1} d\lambda d\langle \phi, P_{J(fX)}(t)Q\psi \rangle \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}+i} e^{i\lambda}(t-\lambda)^{-2} d\lambda d\langle \phi, i\sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)P_{J(fX)}(t)\psi \rangle \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it} d\langle \phi, P_{J(fX)}(t)Q\psi \rangle + \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{it} d\langle \phi, \sqrt{l+g}F(f'X)P_{J(fX)}(t)\psi \rangle \\
&= \langle \phi, e^{iJ(fX)} Q\psi \rangle + \langle \phi, \sqrt{l+g}F(f'X) e^{iJ(fX)} \psi \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

so $e^{iJ(fX)} \in \text{dom}(\delta)$ and $\delta(e^{iJ(fX)}) = \sqrt{l+g}F(f'X) e^{iJ(fX)}$.

(3) Part (1) together with (6.6) shows only that

$$-s_1 s_2 F(f_1 X_1)(J(f_1 X_1) + i s_1)^{-1} F(f_2 X_2)(J(f_2 X_2) + i s_2)^{-1} \in \text{dom}(\delta), \quad s_1, s_2 \neq 0, \quad (6.8)$$

cf. [BG07]. To conclude the proof of denseness we would like to see that $F(f_1 X_1)F(f_2 X_2)$ is in the weak closure of the $*$ -algebra generated by these operators. Using the spectral decomposition of the selfadjoint unbounded $J(fX)$, we obtain, for every $\psi \in C^\infty(L_0)$,

$$-i s(J(fX) - i s)^{-1} \psi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{-i s}{t - i s} dP_{J(fX)}(t) \psi \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} dP_{J(fX)}(t) \psi = \psi, \quad s \rightarrow \infty,$$

by means of the dominated convergence theorem applied to the fact that $t \mapsto -i s/(t - i s)$ is bounded by the $P_{J(fX)}$ -integrable function $t \mapsto 1$ and converges pointwise to 1, for $s \rightarrow \infty$. Hence $-i s(J(fX) - i s)^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ strongly. Considering in the same way the limit $s_1, s_2 \rightarrow \infty$ in (6.8), we infer that $F(f_1 X_1)F(f_2 X_2)$ lies in the strong closure of $\text{dom}(\delta)$.

Thus the weak closure of the algebra generated by the elements

$$e^{iJ(f_1 X_1)}, \quad F(f_1 X_1)(J(f_1 X_1) + i)^{-1} F(f_2 X_2)(J(f_2 X_2) + i)^{-1}$$

in $\text{dom}(\delta)$, with $f_i \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$, $X_i \in \mathfrak{g}$, coincides with $\pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$ owing to Lemma 6.1 – and this proves the claimed denseness.

(4) Let us return to writing the superscripts “ π_R ”. So far we have the denseness of $\text{dom}(\delta) \cap \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)) \subset \pi_R(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$, for $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$. To obtain the statement for arbitrary $I \in \mathcal{I}$, we only have to use the rotation invariance of $\text{dom}(\delta)$. The normality of $(\pi_R)_I$ (in restriction to \mathcal{A}^γ) for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$ implies the denseness $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) \subset \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$. Concerning the explicit exponentials, we have proved that $e^{iJ^{\pi_R}(fX)} \in \text{dom}(\delta) \cap \pi_R^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^\gamma(I))$, for $f \in C^\infty(S^1)_I$, $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ with $I \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{R}}$, which is equivalent to saying $e^{iJ(fX)} \in \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$. Using rotation covariance, we obtain the statement actually for every $I \in \mathcal{I}$. \square

We can now understand our above choice of the localized representations π_z : if instead of $\pi_{l,z} \otimes \pi_{\mathcal{F},z}^\gamma$ we had taken $\pi_{l,z} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{F}^\gamma}$, then the cocycles would be $e^{iJ^{\pi_{l,0}^0}((\hat{\phi}-\hat{\phi} \circ g)X_z)}$, with $g \in \mathcal{U}_{I_0,I}$, which in general are not in $\pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta))$, so the corresponding automorphisms would not be differentiably transportable.

The index pairing for the super-current algebra net

From the preceding proposition, Definition 6.3 and the theory of Section 4 we obtain two families of nontrivial θ -summable spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$ and $(\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \tilde{\Delta}}$ over the locally convex algebras \mathfrak{A}_Δ and $\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}$. They are even or odd, depending on whether π_R is graded or ungraded, which in turn depends on whether d is even or odd. The pairing with K-theory needs several cases covered by Theorem 5.3(3) and 5.6(2) for the algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}$, and then by Theorem 5.3(2) and 5.6(1) for the algebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ :

Theorem 6.5. (1) *Suppose $d = \dim(G)$ is even. Then we have a family of even spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \tilde{\Delta}}$ with $\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}(I) = \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) \subset \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ σ -weakly dense, for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Moreover, for $\rho, \sigma \in \tilde{\Delta}$, we have*

$$[\rho] = [\sigma] \quad \text{iff} \quad [\tau_\rho] = [\tau_\sigma].$$

(2) *Suppose d is odd. Then we have a family of odd spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \tilde{\Delta}}$ with $\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}(I) = \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I) \subset \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ σ -weakly dense, for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Moreover, for $\rho, \sigma \in \tilde{\Delta}$, we have*

$$[\rho] = [\sigma] \quad \text{iff} \quad [\tau_\rho] = [\tau_\sigma].$$

For every d , the cocycles can be obtained as pullback cocycles $\tau_\rho = \rho^ \tau_\iota$, for all $\rho \in \tilde{\Delta}$, since $\tilde{\Delta}$ forms a semigroup.*

Proof. First recall that π_R is graded iff d is even. The equality $\mathfrak{A}_{\tilde{\Delta}}(I) = \pi_R^{-1}(\text{dom}(\delta)) \cap \mathcal{A}^\gamma(I)$ follows from Proposition 4.12(1) because $\tilde{\Delta}$ consists of differentiably transportable endomorphisms, and the denseness has been shown in Proposition 6.4. This gives rise to spectral triples according to the general theory. Suppose d is even. If ρ, σ are inequivalent, then there are $y \neq z \in \mathcal{Z}(G)$ such that $\pi_R \circ \rho \simeq \pi_{l,z} \otimes \pi_1$ and $\pi_R \circ \sigma \simeq \pi_{l,y} \otimes \pi_2$, with π_1, π_2 two graded representations of \mathcal{F}^γ . Since $\pi_{l,z}$ and $\pi_{l,y}$ are irreducible and mutually inequivalent, they are disjoint. Since all elements in $\tilde{\Delta}$ are moreover automorphisms, we can apply Theorem 5.3(3) to obtain the complete separation of the cocycles corresponding to inequivalent endomorphisms. If d instead is odd, then the representations $\pi_R \circ \rho$ are ungraded and hence the spectral triples odd. In that case Theorem 5.6(2). \square

Theorem 6.6. (1) *Suppose $d = \dim(G)$ is even. Then we have a family of even spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$, and $\rho_\mu^{-1}(p_{0,+}) \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$ if $\rho_\mu \in \Delta$ is an automorphism, and*

$$\tau_{\rho_\lambda}(\rho_\mu^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \dim(\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+}) \delta_{\rho_\lambda, \rho_\mu} = 2^{d/2-1} \delta_{\lambda, \mu}.$$

Hence, we can separate every entire cohomology class $[\tau_{\rho_\lambda}]$ from every $[\tau_{\rho_\mu}]$ with $\rho_\mu \in \Delta$ an automorphism using the finite family $\{\rho_\mu^{-1}(p_{0,+}) : \rho_\mu \in \Delta \text{ is an automorphism}\} \subset K_0(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$.

- (2) Suppose d is odd. Then we have a family of odd spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), Q)_{\rho \in \Delta}$, and $\rho_\mu^{-1}(u_{0,+}) \in \mathfrak{A}_\Delta$ if $\rho_\mu \in \Delta$ is an automorphism, and

$$\tau_{\rho_\lambda}(\rho_\mu^{-1}(p_{0,+})) = \dim(\mathcal{H}_{R,0,+})\delta_{\rho_\lambda, \rho_\mu} = 2^{(d-1)/2-1}\delta_{\lambda, \mu}.$$

Hence, we can separate every cocycle τ_{ρ_λ} from every τ_{ρ_μ} with $\rho_\mu \in \Delta$ an automorphism using the finite family $\{\rho_\mu^{-1}(u_{0,+}) : \rho_\mu \in \Delta \text{ is an automorphism}\} \subset K_1(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta)$.

Proof. It follows directly from the definition that for $\lambda \neq \mu \in \Phi_l^g$, the two irreducible representations $\pi_R \circ \rho_\lambda$ and $\pi_R \circ \rho_\mu$ are disjoint. Thus we can apply Theorem 5.3(2) obtaining a separation of τ_{ρ_λ} from all τ_{ρ_μ} , $\rho_\mu \in \Delta$ an automorphism, by means of $\rho_\mu^{-1}(p_{0,+})$. Since by construction in Definition 6.3, Δ contains no other endomorphism equivalent to ρ_λ , we obtain the final equivalence and separation statement of the theorem.

The odd case goes in complete analogy appealing to Theorem 5.6(1). \square

The super-Virasoro net and the case $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}_{R,+}} Q \neq 0$

Looking at Theorem 5.3, we would also like to study an example of case (1), where no differentiability condition is fulfilled and moreover the sectors are not automorphic but instead $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}_{R,+}} Q \neq 0$. Consider the super-Virasoro net from Example 2.10 with $c = 1$. We recall from [CKL08, Sec.6] that in this case there is a unique graded irreducible Ramond representation π_R of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}$ with lowest energy $h = \frac{1}{24}$ and $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}_{R,+}} Q = 1$. We have to check for which irreducible endomorphisms ρ of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}^\gamma$ the representations $\pi_R \circ \rho$ and π_R are disjoint.

In the notation of [CKL08, Sec.7], $\pi_R = \pi_{R+} \oplus \pi_{R-}$ corresponds to the representation $(121)_+ \oplus (121)_-$ of the coset of $\text{SU}(2)_4 \subset \text{SU}(2)_2 \otimes \text{SU}(2)_2$ identified with our net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}^\gamma$. We first compute the S-matrix of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}^\gamma$ using the formulae stated there for the coset construction of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}^\gamma$, and then we compute the fusion matrices using the results for the S-matrix and the Verlinde formula. We would like to separate the sectors of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}^\gamma$ from the vacuum sector. We cannot expect this to be possible for all sectors, but we may seek those for which it is, i.e., those localized endomorphisms ρ for which the two representations $\pi_{R\pm} \circ \rho$ are disjoint from $\pi_{R+} \oplus \pi_{R-}$. In terms of the fusion matrix, this means the entries $N_{\pi_{R\pm}, \rho}^{\pi_{R\pm}}$ have to be all 0. Write $\Delta \setminus \{\iota\}$ for the set of those localized endomorphisms ρ , assuming at most one representative endomorphism per equivalence class. Identifying every sector (jkl) (in the notation of [CKL08, Sec.7]) with that representative and in particular (000) with $\iota \in \Delta$, explicit computations yield:

$$\Delta := \{(000), (110), (130), (031), (121)_+, (121)_-, (141), (231)\}. \quad (6.9)$$

Define the associated algebra \mathfrak{A}_Δ and the spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, \pi_R \rho, G_0^{\pi_R})_{\rho \in \Delta}$ as in Definition 4.8. Theorem 5.3(1) with $\sigma = \iota$ can now be applied yielding

Proposition 6.7. *For the net $\mathcal{A}_{\text{SVir},1}$ and irreducible graded Ramond representation π_R with lowest energy $1/24$ and endomorphism set Δ from (6.9), we have a family of JLO cocycles τ_ρ associated to the even θ -summable spectral triples $(\mathfrak{A}_\Delta, (\pi_R \circ \rho, \mathcal{H}_R), G_0^{\pi_R})$, $\rho \in \Delta$. They can be separated from τ_ι as follows:*

$$\tau_\rho(s(\pi_R)) = \begin{cases} 1 : \rho = \iota \\ 0 : \rho \neq \iota. \end{cases}$$

We can also separate the cocycles associated to $\rho \in \Delta$ from those associated to any other $\sigma \in \Delta$ as proposed in Theorem 5.3(1), but it does not give further insight into the situation, wherefore we shall stop at this point. The present example should just serve as a simple illustration of the fact that, even in the case where we have no differentiability properties and no automorphic sectors but instead $\text{ind}_{\mathcal{H}_{R,+}} Q \neq 0$, we still get non-trivial noncommutative geometric (cohomology) invariants. Many further examples may be treated in a similar way in order to study more specific aspects.

All in all, this section of examples strongly confirms that the general construction of Section 4 and the various situations treated in Theorems 5.3 and 5.6 show up naturally in well-known models of superconformal nets and help towards a completely new understanding of the latter in terms of noncommutative geometry.

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